The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4708. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1866. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Acapulco to be Evacuated by the French Troops.

Destruction of Military Stores and Supplies.

The Capital of Michoacan Closely Besieged by the Liberals.

The Imperial Garrison Reduced to Great Want.

Increasing Activity of Guerrilla Bands.

Towns Pillaged, Plantations Ravaged and Railroads Destroyed.

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The French commandant at Acapulco, it is said, has received orders to evacuate that place when advised of the evacuation of Mazatlan which was to take place on the 15th inst., and to destroy the stores and supplies which he could not remove.

A part of the French fleet would go to Tahiti and the rest to South America.

The wounded in the late engagement had been sent to France *via* Panama.

The French fleet at Acapulco had received 300 tons of coal from San Francisco.

Morelia, the capital of Michoacan, was closely besieged by the Republicans, and the garrison reduced to great straits.

An Erroneous Report About the Princess Charlotte—The Attack on Mazatlan by Corona—A Traitor to Both Parties—Guerrilla Outrages—Sent into Exile—Poor Country for Immigrants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

City of Mexico, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

The *Diario del Imperio* (Government paper) of yesterday announces in an official manner that the Empress Carlota embarked from San Nazerine on the 25th of September. The announcement has lifted a burden from, and raised new hopes in the hearts of the Monarchists of Mexico, and depressed the hearts of the Liberal party, at least in this Capital. It has been talked of so much that the Imperial family have looked upon her return as the salvation and prolongation of their Empire, and have entertained the opinion that if Carlota remained in Europe, Maximilian would soon join her there, and their Empire come to an inglorious end.

THE ATTACK ON MAZATLAN.

Corona has made three attacks on the City of Mazatlan, port of entry for Sinaloa, and been repulsed by the Imperial French forces, aided by French men-of-war each time. At the second attack his forces penetrated to the Plaza, and without the aid of the three French men-of-war, which shelled them with disastrous result, they would have captured the city. He besieges it still.

A DOUBLE TRAITOR.

Lozado, the notorious murderer and Indian leader, who, it will be remembered, was placed at the head of 7,000 Imperial troops at Tepec last January, and pronounced against the Empire in July last, passing with all his men, arms and munitions of war over to the Liberals, has turned another somersault, and is again recruiting an army for the Empire.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS.

The bands of Antonio Perez are destroying the whole face of the northeastern portion of the valley of Mexico. Their headquarters are still at and around the small city of Apam. Railroad men who arrived here yesterday say that nearly every house and other buildings on the Plains of Apam have been burned. They have burned four railroad bridges, the Apam depot and some cars. They still spare the two locomotives. If they destroy them, it will require a delay of six months to replace them, as the Company have only these two this side of the mountains.

The fact of these pillaging bands remaining within sight of the capital for three weeks' time without even an effort being made to disperse them, tells a very discouraging tale for the Imperial cause.

In other parts of the valley bands of guerrillas are destroying the towns and plantations. The crop of wheat and corn grown within a circle described by a radius of 100 miles from the capital in all directions has been so completely destroyed that the harvest will not be one-tenth part that it has been years previous. The price of flour has raised $15 on the hundred pounds in consequence of the prospect of great shortness of the crops. Corn meal (*Harina de maiz,*) has been sold in large quantities at 12½ cents per pound during the last week. It is very evident that starvation prices will have to be paid for the necessaries of life in less than a month's time.

The flour market, if kept supplied here during the Winter, will have to be filled by importations into Vera Cruz from the United States.

SENT INTO EXILE.

Señor Montez, who, it will be remembered, was imprisoned last month for refusing to accept an invitation of the Empress to dine at the Palace, left the capital and his home yesterday for Europe, by order of the Government. He is forbidden to go to the United States. He will most likely obey the command, as he is a large property holder and does not care to have it confiscated for disobeying this order of the Imperial Government. Col. Amador and several other Mexicans, also an American, Mr. Baz——, were released at the same time with Señor Montez.

CONSPIRACY.

Vicente Martinez, a most notorious brigand, was arrested at Tlalpam a few days since. On his person were found papers implicating a large number of citizens of Mexico and the suburban towns of Tacubayo and San Angel in a conspiracy. Gen. O'Hran, the Prefect of Tlalpam, also found on one of the prisoners taken with Martinez a paper with a list of the citizens of that place who were to be assassinated. The conspiracy was well organized, and had for its first direct object the murdering of the Emperor on the road between this city and Cuernavaca. No names of the persons implicated and arrested are given, yet as soon as all are apprehended the public will be informed who they are.

The very air is rank with conspiracy, and from all points of the compass we hear only of rape, pillage, robbery and destruction of plantations and mining districts. *La Sociedad* says the Valley of Mexico has never been in such a deplorable condition as now it is since the first year of the independence of the country. The same paper says in this morning's issue "that a large number of French men-of-war are being prepared at Cherbourg and Brest to be dispatched to the Gulf Coast of Mexico with the intention of enforcing the blockade of the ports of Tampico and Matamoras, let the President and Government of the United States do what they will about it."

THE EXILED CONFEDERATES.

We see that the Confederates in Mexico are pleased at the prospect of disturbance in the States, and are endeavoring again, after all the deplorable experience of the past, to induce Southern people to come to Mexico, and settle upon lands that *may be*, but are not yet secured them.

Shelby, already responsible for the death of a hundred or more poor Confederates, who came at his invitation to the Cordova settlement, is engaged, with others, in the endeavor to colonize the District of Metlaltoynca, in the Department of Tenapam. It is obligatory upon the Press of the United States to prevent any immigration to any part of Mexico, until there is peace.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The Conservative Party which the Emperor now depends upon and from which he has selected his new Cabinet will form the greatest stumbling block of all. It has been pregnant of discord for forty years and whenever placed in power, invariably ends disgracefully. It is a one-sided party with church aggrandizement its sole aim. Since it has placed its colaborers around the crown, many insinuations have been made public that a new decree will soon be issued revoking a former one by which the Protestant Bible is allowed to be freely distributed in the country. The *Sociedad* and *Pagino Verde*, the two church papers, have made some strong appeals lately to the Government to forbid the circulation of the Bible of the heretics. Their appeal and language and arguments used would have been very appropriate for their party in the time of the Spanish Inquisition.

The London Bible Society, through Mr. Butler, their agent, are *selling* a large number of Protestant Bibles and Testaments in Spanish. But it is exceedingly necessary that some English or American society for the distribution of the Scriptures should send Bibles, Testaments and Tracts into this country and distribute them broadcast around the country. Millions of eager readers need them. What society will inaugurate this?

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

The Church Congress—Ritualism—The Reform League—Palermo—The Committee on Trying Gov. Eyre—The Unfortunate Princess Charlotte—New Way to Make Money.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Oct. 13.

While the Church Congress is sitting at York we had on Thursday an example of Ritualist services at St. Albans, in Holborn, in a thanksgiving for the harvest—such as it is—and the escape of that district—so far—from cholera.

> "The altar was almost covered with flowers, and in the chancel were wheatsheaves and flowers of every possible description and hue. On one side of the altar there was a large flag with a blue ground and gold across: on the other side a flag with a red ground, having a white cross with the figure of the Saviour. On either side of the chancel was a small silk flag, one representing the Saviour, the other the Virgin Mary. In the forenoon two large candles were burning on the altar, one on either side of the large white cross. The pulpit was ornamented with white and red roses. During the celebration of the Holy Communion, which was chorally rendered, nearly the whole of the vast congregation stayed, although only those who had previously given in their names to the clergy were allowed to communicate. Sometimes during the celebration the incense completely hid the officiating priests from view."

This is an Anglican Church. The Papists are too poor to be so profuse with their incense. In fact, they are so entirely outdone by the Ritualists, in the splendor of their ceremonial, that their chapels begin to seem meagre and simplistic, and English visitors to the Continent begin to boast of how much better they can do at home.

Naturally, with the increase of the Ritualists, increases also the bitterness of the Protestants. The *Press*, which has changed its management of late, speaks of the Ritualists as "a dangerous sect, bringing Church into contempt," and which has "waxed insolent within her pale," and as a "collection of presumptuous and fantastic Papal mimics at heart." The Dean of Cork has also issued a strong *pronunciamiento* on the subject. Meantime the Papists proper are opening new, and, in some cases, very elegant churches in London, and under the zealous counsels of Archbishop Manning, trying to educate their own poor children rather than make converts of Protestants. They work more in peace than formerly, as the No-Popery party directs its energies almost entirely against the Puseyites.

The ritualistic movement is not confined to the Establishment. It is so attractive, especially to the young, that Dissenters feel the necessity of doing something to fill their chapels. The Congregational Union at Suffolk has had advocates for liturgical services, and some of the ministers advocate forms of worship which will interest the senses, the mind and the heart. If it is found that bare and ugly walls, cold and dry forms, and dull music drive away congregations, efforts will be made to add beauty and charm to the Divine service. Why religion should be dull and ugly, tiresome and repulsive, I have never quite understood, though the more ascetic sects and orders, Protestant and Catholic, may give good reasons.

THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The Reform League has had a great success—a fine day at Leeds, and a very large assemblage of the working people of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The numbers gathered are estimated at from 100,000 to 200,000. The *Times'* reporter says there were 70,000 in the procession, but as he gives its length, and the number of men abreast, a carping, critical military Colenso figures it down to 12,000—but that is a good procession. The safe way to deal with estimates of figures is to cut off the right hand figure, and double the remainder. Mr. Bright made a speech in the evening, necessarily, as he said a repetition of his other recent speeches; but the most important fact respecting these great meetings, and this great movement, is that Mr. Bright stands alone as a leader. At this largest meeting of the Reform campaign, in the most liberal district of England, only one Liberal member of Parliament—Mr. Forster—could be found to give a modified support to Mr. Bright. Russell, Gladstone—the whole Liberal Party—are conspicuous by their absence. Many have refused pressing invitations to attend. The only statesman is Mr. Bright, and the only man of the least importance, who takes an active part, is Mr. Beales. Furthermore, the London League repudiates the moderation of Mr. Bright, and the manhood suffrage and household suffrage parties seem hopelessly divided. A distinct issue is raised between the great body of the workingmen, who demand either manhood or household suffrage and the ballot, and the reform members of Parliament. Of these there cannot be ten who are ready for so near an approach to universal suffrage as the mildest of the measures advocated by the League. Of what avail, then, all these meetings and speeches, and only one man so far has made the latter—the one solitary voice that is heard by the middle and upper classes in England on this side is that of Mr. Bright—if Parliament cannot be induced or coerced, as I believe it cannot, to pass the measures demanded?

THE REVOLT IN SICILY.

The outbreak at Palermo has been put down, with the loss as officially stated, of some 500 of the troops—but it is also said that the fight was far more sanguinary than the Government is willing to acknowledge. The fact that there are some 50,000 troops in Sicily, and that the country is in a very unsatisfactory condition, is not disputed. Nor is the Kingdom of Naples much better off. The taxes weigh heavily, and are a constant aggravation. Where people have for generations lived frugally upon narrow resources, just making both ends meet, to double or treble their taxes is a very serious matter. In America, it is only to plant a few more acres, to make a little more exertion. In Italy there are no more acres to plant, and people do not readily change their habits. Add to this the seizure and sale of the religious properties, and the irritation of the people is easily accounted for. It is true that they are only Papists, but even Methodists or Baptists might be driven to rebellion by similar measures. It is a misfortune for people not to have been brought up in the true religion, but it is rather a credit to them to show some devotion to such as they have, and a people ready to abandon one faith could not expect to care very much for another. The monasteries in Sicily are said to have been the centres of the recent rebellion, and the monks fought in the ranks with the people.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera has so far diminished in the metropolis that daily reports have been suspended, yet there is an apprehension that it may spread more in the central and southern districts. It is a curious feature of the present visitation of the disease that out of 4,700 deaths, 3600 should be in one small section of five districts, supplied by one water company. It is not the worst, most crowded, or poorest portion of London, but it has had three-fourths of the entire mortality with less than one-fifth of the population. There is no proof that the water carries in it the seeds, or causes, of the disease; but the evidence is very strong that the impurity of the water has favored its development. In a former visitation of the cholera, when Lambeth, a poor and crowded parish south of the Thames, was severely visited, a physician ascertained, by a most careful inquiry, that nine-tenths of those attacked with the disease were supplied by one of the two companies whose pipes ran together through the same streets of the whole district. Those who escaped the cholera got their water further up the Thames, which made all the difference.

GOV. EYRE.

The Committee which intends to hang Gov. Eyre makes a loud call for a contribution of $50,000 to pay the costs of prosecution. In America, the case would be handed over to the District-Attorney without any cost whatever; but in this remarkable country not even a criminal can be punished unless somebody will pay. And when the £10,000 have been contributed, and have gone into the pockets of the lawyers, it may be that a Grand Jury will not find a bill, that a petit jury will not convict, or that the Government will pardon. The Defence Fund Committee has already raised more than £10,000 for the lawyers on the other side, so that in any case the legal gentlemen will have the best of it. Should the Prosecuting Committee fail to hang their Governor, they can turn any balance of funds over to the Anti-Capital Punishment Society, of which, as professed philanthropists, most of them are members.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

The reported insanity of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico has made somewhat of a sensation, but the rumors respecting it are doubtless exaggerated. That, after so many and great anxieties as attended her visit to Europe, and the failure of her mission, a lady should have been attacked with some nervous or hysterical affection, is not wonderful. A Florence correspondent attributes it to the Pope, by all accounts one of the kindest-hearted men in the world, and the last one to needlessly afflict any one. It is probable that the Empress, in the crisis of her grief, went to the Holy Father for consolation, or she may have been disappointed in her last hope that his influence could do something for her husband. She may have said: "Holy Father, the Emperor Napoleon is about to withdraw his troops and leave my husband unprotected in Mexico!" "My daughter, he is also about to withdraw his troops, and to leave me unprotected in Rome." They had only to offer mutual condolences. It is reported that the Emperor of Austria wishes to abdicate, and waits only for the Archduke Maximilian to come back from Mexico to be Regent of the Empire; so he is provided for. The Pope can go to Malta, in case the treaty of September does not give him the requisite security in Rome. But Garibaldi has pronounced against the Pope, and against all priests. His cry is still "Rome or death." A gathering of revolutionists will precede the departure of the French. Archbishop Manning predicts a divine interposition for the protection of His Highness, and no man is more likely to know what may be the designs of Providence than Dr. Manning. On the other side, Protestants are looking eagerly for the downfall of the Papacy, which will be due this Autumn or next Winter at furthest, according to the most popular exposition of the prophesies of Daniel and the Revelations.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague *may* reach America, and attack the vast herds on the Rio de la Plata. I hope not, for the English have now a fair prospect of getting their roast beef fresh from the Pampas. But if it crosses the Atlantic, here are some facts for your benefit. The single County of Cheshire, in England, has lost 64,000 cattle, and must pay a million and a half of dollars as compensation to the owners. The dairy business is ruined. Other counties have suffered in proportion—for the want of an active and efficient Government. Holland, from the same cause, is losing very heavily. France, with an active and efficient Government, has lost in two or three attacks just 43 cattle. Wherever the disease has appeared it has been isolated and destroyed, and that was the end of it. It is a lesson for all countries—and in other matters than the rinderpest.

RIFLE FESTIVITIES.

The English riflemen who have gone a thousand strong to Belgium, have had a very enthusiastic torchlight reception. They go to shoot for prizes, but the manifestation takes a political coloring which is not at all fancied by the French, who are looking forward to annexation. In a short time we may expect the King of Prussia to proclaim himself Emperor of Germany. Then a strong effort will be made to unite all Southern as well as Northern Germany in one grand Empire, to include, perhaps, even the German portion of Austria. It is not likely that France will quietly witness this further aggrandizement without doing something in the same direction.

NEW WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

I am always interested in new ways of making money, and it is natural that such ways should be struck out where the difficulties of living are greatest. Here are two methods which may be adopted on the other side of the Atlantic, though one of them involves a slight risk of the Penitentiary; but where is there any gain without a risk of some kind? Men of business do not like to serve on juries. An enterprising person, aware of this fact, went round and proposed to get people excused from this service at the rate of a guinea a year. As often as his clients were summoned he went to the courts and made affidavit that they were absent on the Continent or in America, and could not attend. He established a quiet and prosperous trade, but the officers of the law have broken it up, and propose to send him to penal servitude. I do not know what will be done with the reputable bankers and merchants, his employers, though there is such an offence as subornation of perjury. The other little matter is quite safe, and may be called respectable. A professional singer is engaged at a concert, music-hall, &c., to sing two or three songs, of course of his or her own selection, receiving from two to fifteen guineas. But what to sing! A music publisher has brought out a song which he wishes to have well advertised—Barnumed—whatever you may call it, and he offers the singer from two to three guineas to sing his song—doubles the fee perhaps for an *encore*. The song is announced in all the advertisements and bills, and noticed in the papers. It is a cheap and efficient style of puffing, and pays all parties, except, perhaps, the music-buying public. There are tricks in all trades, except that of writing letters for newspapers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

For some months past there have been a great many cases of hydrophobia in this country, where, some years ago, men were disputing the reality of such a disease. The last case I have seen noticed was remarkable for the supposed remedy administered, which was a piece of the liver of the dog that had bitten the child, broiled and eaten. The child ate the liver greedily, drank some tea, but died notwithstanding.

As game of the fiercer sort is growing scarce in America, I can recommend a good place for sporting gents to emigrate to, provided they have no political or religious scruples, and would not object to a British colony or an excommunicated bishop. A member of the Natal Legislature has killed twenty-four tigers with his own rifle, and the Government has offered a bounty to those who will shoot the remainder. Natal is in Southeastern Africa, enjoys a delicious climate, is inhabited by intelligent and mathematical Zulus, and is favored with the ecclesiastical ministrations of Bishop Colenso and the tigers aforesaid.

On Tuesday, the first time for two years, a man was hanged in front of Newgate, in the presence of a horrible mob of 20,000 spectators. This man, who in any other country would have been sent to an insane asylum, had hanged his little son, after holding him on his knees and making him say his prayers, and was arrested on his own confession, and hanged in presence of a vast and badly behaved crowd and two clergymen. A few days before the same executioner, Col. Craft, flogged three garroters in the prison, giving two forty and one, a boy, twenty strokes of the cat-o'-nine-tails. Why the flogging was not done in public as well as the hanging, our wise legislators must explain. If one is a public lesson why not the other? In the noble British army and navy soldiers and sailors are mustered to witness punishment. Men are flogged through the fleet, taking it by instalments, that all may profit; just as in the good old colony times, when we were under the King, our Yankee ancestors used to whip women at the cart's tail through all the villages around Boston—a custom, I presume, that the good souls took over with them in the *Mayflower*, that sacred vessel that sailed straight from the Rock of Plymouth to the coast of Africa for a load of colored Americans.

MONADNOCK.

GERMANY.

The Consolidation of the States—French Tendencies of the Emperor of Austria—The Trouble Between Saxony and Prussia—Miscellaneous Items of News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Munich, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1866.

To any one who is a true friend of Germany, it must be a source of unfeigned satisfaction to witness the tendency of Germany to gradual consolidation and strength. I have been some months here and have acquired an earnest interest in German politics, scarcely less earnest, I confess, than that I have in my own country. At first I shared in the common antipathy that prevails here against Prussia, but if there is anything to-day that I wish to see accomplished for the good of this great and noble people it is that they may be speedily united under the leadership of Prussia; and I am free to acknowledge that, next after the establishment of our own Union upon the only imperishable basis of universal good-will, would I be pleased to see Germany—not excluding the German Provinces of Austria—united in cordial acknowledgment of the rule of King William. Germany never will be really free, never, never, until she is safe from the Frenchman; and she never will be safe until she is strong with the strength that comes from unity.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

What progress is being made in this direction? First, the Austrian Emperor has settled down into a state of absolutely childish petulance and sullenness since his defeat, and kicks spitefully at all who offer to assist him, unless, perhaps, it be the French. If there is one thing more than another that he ought to have done, it was to have cultivated good relations with Germany and sought to please his German subjects; but he has preferred over them every other unworthy tribe in his dominions, and a breach in his Empire has already grown so wide that an Austrian political writer (Dr. Otto Wigard) has openly proclaimed the doctrine of secession, which I have already prophesied several times, in a pamphlet which he dared not publish in Vienna but sent to Leipsic, but which, upon its return, is bought and read with the greatest avidity. The title of the pamphlet is "The Present and Future of German Austria," and a writer (I have not seen the pamphlet) gives the following summary of its reasoning: "Either Austria—contrary to the plan of France and Russia, who aim to keep Austria, Prussia and Italy entirely discordant—will establish herself on the basis of a free and effective representation of all her nationalities, thus building up a confederative system that will meet the wants of all and exclude the absolute supremacy of any, and which will also more particularly correspond to the wishes of German Austria (which is inseparable from Germany,) or she will renounce all these considerations, and seek to confirm herself as a powerful Danubian State, in which case she will inevitably fall to fragments in the storm that lowers in the Orient; and Germano-Austria, as the 'German Venetia,' will, with exceeding rejoicing, return to the maternal bosom of Germany."

After the battle of Koniggratz, Count Bismarck, conscious that he would need allies to sustain him in his daring work, offered the Emperor his alliance. The latter pettishly rejected it. The Count then sought for favor and alliance at St. Petersburg, but found none, although since the Oriental troubles have been sprung upon him, and he finds himself also in need of assistance, the Czar is reported to have changed front considerably toward the Prussian Cabinet. But so aggravated and senseless has been the insolence of Austria toward both of them that it needs only the appointment of Von Beust, Ex-Saxon Minister, to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs in Vienna, to break diplomatic relations afresh between Prussia and Austria. There is no doubt that Prussia would withdraw Baron Werther the moment such an appointment was made.

Rejected, then, by Austria and Russia, and held in check in Italy by the rivalry of France, Count Bismarck turned for alliance—where he should have come earlier—to South Germany. Though there are none but surface indications as yet, I have little more hesitation in saying that there is already just as substantial a secret treaty between Prussia and Bavaria and Baden (Wurtemburg is more backward) as there was last Spring between Prussia and Italy. It is impossible to transfer to paper all those little indications and surmises and finger-signs which, to an eye-witness, amount to moral certainty. It is necessary for the Governments this side of the Main to proceed with the greatest caution and secrecy, on account of popular sentiment, but I cannot resist the conviction that the two greatest moulders of public opinion in South Germany, to wit, the *Algemeine Zeitung* and the *Bayerische Zeitung*, (organ of the Government,) have received a quiet hint to set themselves to shape public sentiment. As I have before written, the former is the first to recognize the new German Bund, and I may add, as a matter of no small significance, that it also now receives news from "Austria," and from "Germano-Austria." It has recently ceased to quote any more from Vienna journals, and devotes a large space to extracts from the Berlin Press; though, of course, it is yet too early to give them editorial sanction. They are printed without comment, but it is noticeable that prominent space is given to those articles that are hostile to Austria. Slowly but surely the "Great Thunderer" of Germany is ranging itself on the side of Prussia. Always temperate, calm, logical, giving free play to discussion of all views and all questions, it will carry with it immense influence. South Germany swears by the *Algemeine Zeitung* as an Englishman does by the *Times*. Its yesterday's leading article contained the following:

> "The bitterness with which some regard the Prussian absorption of the smaller States should cause no one to forget that the contest for supremacy between the two great Powers of Germany was inevitable, and that the result was fortunate for Germany, in so far that a victory for Austria and her allies would have prolonged and confirmed the chaos of Germany and given the reactionists and Ultramontanes a new and firm lease of power. Therefore we wish the nation joy over the triumph of a Power which is founded on intelligence and progress, and which possesses the resources in a still greater degree that lead directly to unity, in that they destroy the refuges of Particularism."

This is not editorial, it is true, but a letter "from the Southwest"—a very convenient way the editor has of covering his tracks when he is writing on a hazardous topic.

If anything more were needed, it is the fresh outburst of the French hatred of Prussia which has its ground in the increasing friendship of the Berlin and Munich Cabinets. It is a pet scheme of the Emperor to keep all south of the Main in a separate Confederation and dissevered from Prussia; hence his uneasiness and that of his subjects at their ill success.

Another significant item is that the Austrian Ambassador, Count Blome, has been withdrawn from this city, and no steps have been taken, or are likely to be, to appoint his successor. The official journals of this city and of Vienna are also exchanging frequent vollies of abuse and recrimination more frequently than a month ago. There is also a rumor that the Bavarian Ambassador at Paris is to be withdrawn, not on diplomatic grounds, but for economical reasons! that is to say, Bavaria will turn over the management of the troublesome business on the Seine to Prussia. On the other hand, the relations between the Prussian and Bavarian Courts is the best possible.

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE WITH SAXONY?

Everybody here in Germany asks and nobody can answer. When Prussia has already, long ago, concluded twenty other treaties, some of which presented as much difficulty as the Saxon, why is it that negotiations are delayed so long? When Count Bismarck came up from the Conference at Nikolsburg, he stopped in Dresden, and while there asked a prominent Prussian officer what the sentiment of the Saxons was. The latter told him that the school girls were already learning hymns to sing in honor of the return of King John. "So?" said the Premier; "then they will have plenty of time for learning them." What did he mean? Did he intend that King John should not come back, but that Saxony must be annexed, whether Napoleon pleased or not? This idea is beginning to gain ground, and that, too, in Saxony itself. It would seem as if the Prussians had managed everything in the best possible way to bring about this result. First, they have driven the Saxon army wholly out of the land, and keep them down in Austria away from their supplies, so that it costs them 30,000 thalers a day; and next, they have quartered their own in Dresden and Leipsic, and "made themselves quite at home," as a Dresden paper says, "just as if they meant to stay awhile." So, while the soldiers are all the while writing dismal letters home from Vienna, the people themselves are made to bear a tremendous burden, and among both the idea is fostered by Prussian officers that they never will get rid of these evils till they are taken into the Prussian family circle.

All this is having its effect. Some time ago a Leipsic firm, Messrs. Biederman, Freytag & Co., offered a prize of $200 for a pamphlet "which shall show plainly, conclusively, and in popular style, that the only salvation for Saxony is in close union with Prussia." The result of this was a pamphlet entitled *Was Wird aus Sachsen*, which, though, of course, not received with enthusiasm by the people, is nevertheless having its influence. There is no doubt that in Leipsic, where there has always been a strong Prussian party, the idea of annexation is gaining ground, though it is doubtful in Dresden. In Leipsic they feel especially the stagnation of business caused by the delay of peace, particularly since our American tariff has been augmented, and they are clamorous for a decision one way or the other—if not independence, then annexation.

Meantime, of late, the most profound silence has been everywhere observed regarding the Saxon negotiations, and, as if to assure them that he intended to take his own time for it, Count Bismarck has gone into the country on a furlough of considerable length. Saxony will be ripe before the Winter frosts come; then the Prussians will reach out the hand and pick it. If Napoleon should die to-morrow, before a week King William would have Saxony safely housed. Who shall deny that that is what he is waiting for? And as to the treaty of Prague, and the difficulties that that would interpose, did it ever occur to you to read that critically? Article VI., literally translated, is as follows:

> "At the request of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, His Majesty the King of Prussia declares himself ready, in making the contemplated changes in Germany, to leave the Kingdom of Saxony intact in its present territorial extent, although with the reservation that the Saxon contingent of the war contribution and the future status of Saxony inside the North German Confederation are to be determined by a special treaty of peace made with His Majesty the King of Saxony. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria promises to recognize the new status which His Majesty the King of Prussia shall establish in North Germany, inclusive of the territorial changes."

Saxony is a part of North Germany, and the Emperor is bound, by the last sentence, to recognize the territorial changes that may be made there; and if, on the one hand, he should protest against the annexation of Saxony and appeal to the first sentences, the King of Prussia could, with equal, if not greater right, appeal to the last, and Saxony would have no guarantee but Napoleon. More than that, if reports be true, the King of Prussia has already procured from Napoleon a secret release from the fifth section, which provides for a free, popular vote in Schleswig. The Treaty of Prague has already been nullified in one particular. It was Napoleon who procured the insertion of that article, as also that relating to the plebiscitum in Venetia. At any rate, it is pretty evident that Napoleon is the only effective guarantor for the fulfilment of that treaty, and that, in the end, the Prussians will construe it about as they choose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor has at last, through a circular of the 3d, (according to the *Neue Freie Presse*,) laid aside the title of "King of Lombardy and Venice," though the first half of it was nullified six years ago. On the other hand, he has really no right to bear that of "King of Bohemia," since he has never been to Prague to receive the crown.

The whole number of Austrian prisoners thus far delivered up by the Prussians is 41,600 against 500 Prussians. A Vienna paper calls attention to the noteworthy fact, that nearly all these were Hungarians, and it was only the Hungarians that lost their colors, not a German regiment having come off without them.

It appears that the great Admiral Tegetthoff has been dismissed from his command, solely through the mean and contemptible jealousy of the Archduke Leopold, and that because, forsooth, he was a parvenu, and had violated well-established rules of navigation in the battle of Lissa! The Archduke, at the same time, becomes Inspector of Marine, and Tegetthoff is sent to grass. So, at least, writes the Vienna correspondent of a German newspaper.

A Berlin Criminal Court has recently condemned several numbers of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, (printed in Bavaria,) and others to be destroyed on the ground that they contained libels against the King of Prussia. This reminds one of Xerxes, who commanded the waves of the Hellespont to be beaten because they had destroyed his pontoons.

The Wurtemberg Chamber of Deputies has adopted an address to the King, in which they say: "Though far from any enmity toward Prussia, and wholly rejecting the idea of a permanent separation of North and South, still we cannot but regard it as a mistake for the South German States, under existing relations and for fear of isolation, to be in haste to make terms with the North, while there is yet so much uncertainty in its attitude and internal character." They favor an intermediate organization of a Southern Bund, as a security against foreign invasion, though only temporarily. They strongly urge the adoption of a military system which, like the Prussian, (though they avoid calling it that,) will make every man subject to duty.

SEGREX.

FORTRESS MONROE.

New Railroad Arrangements—Ship News.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Important railroad measures have lately been consummated in Norfolk, which will prove of vast advantage to the town and the railroad interests of South Virginia. Gen. Mahone, accompanied by J. W. Robertson, of the Georgia, Western and Atlantic Railroad; Col. J. R. Branner, President of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and other railroad men have arrived in Norfolk on a tour of inspection of the various roads between there and the Mississippi Valley. A satisfactory arrangement was made, and a schedule of freights has been entered into which will give a thorough connection to trade and travel between Norfolk and Memphis.

The ship *Astronomer*, 65 days from Bremen, bound to Baltimore, with 394 emigrants, arrived in Chesapeake Bay to-day.

The brig *J. B. S.*, from Rio de Janeiro, before reported as arrived in this harbor with cargo of coffee, has received orders to proceed to New-York.

The brig *Muscovado*, from Demerara, sailed for Baltimore this morning.

Railroad Disaster—One Man Killed.

Troy, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Saratoga train, while backing across the river bridge from Green Island to-night, collided with a train which was crossing from this side. John McCormick, an employe in Gilbert & Bush's manufactory, on the island, was standing on the rear platform of the last car on the Saratoga train at the time the accident occurred. He was thrown from the platform by the force of the collision, and falling under the cars, was so badly mutilated that he died in about half an hour after the accident occurred. He is a resident of this city and leaves no family. The passage of trains across the bridge will be impeded for several hours.

Marine Disaster.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The ship *Archer*, Capt. Cressy, from New-York Oct. 19, for San Francisco, put in here to-day for repairs, having sustained considerable damage in a heavy northeast gale on the 15th, 16th and 17th of October, which started her topgallant forecastle and wood end, opening every seam between the main and topgallant rail forward on the plane of the bow, and strained the deck seams, which leaked during the gale so as to require the pumps to be kept constantly going. Capt. Cressy is of opinion that there is but little of the cargo damaged.

Murder at Rochester.

Rochester, Saturday, Oct. 27.

A man named Josiah Rogers, a blacksmith of this city, aged forty-eight years, was murdered last night near the County Fair Grounds, on the outskirts of the city. He had been to a horse race, and after leaving the track was struck by a slung shot, which caused his death in a few hours. The murderer is still at large. The motive for the murder is not apparent. It is suspected the blow was intended for another person.

The Bowdoinham Bank Robbery.

Bath, Me., Saturday, Oct. 27.

Edward Maguire, one of the supposed Bowdoinham Bank robbers, had a preliminary examination this morning, and was bound over in the sum of $50,000 for his appearance at the April Term of the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden in this city. He will be taken to Augusta Jail, with Bartlett and Sims, this afternoon.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Constitutional Convention to Re-assemble.

The Convention to be Sustained by Force, if Necessary.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 27.

It is reported on good authority that Gov. Wells and Judge Howell, who claims to be President of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, are about reconvening that body, and that they have ordered elections to fill vacancies.

The Governor says that he has assurances from leading members of Congress that he will be sustained by force, if necessary.

The Cotton Crop—Official Report of the Freedmen's Bureau Respecting the Yield—Ship News.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 27.

A gentleman just returned from a tour in the river parishes, reports the crop of cotton far smaller than heretofore stated. He says that five-eighths of the crop is already in market from the river region, and that the residue will soon be here.

The Freedmen's Bureau official report says that in the Parish of Concordia 42,000 acres were planted in cotton, and that the yield therefrom was only 7,000 bales. The report adds that there will be great suffering among the agriculturists during the coming season.

Arrived, steamship *Minnetonka*, from New-York.

Sailed, steamships *Mexican*, for Liverpool, and *Marmion* and *Mississippi*, for New-York.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 27.

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Schenck, with the Sub-Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, is here pursuing the investigations in connection with the Treasury Department. The Committee have not as yet reached any definite conclusion, but will be ready to report soon after the reassembling of Congress.

CASH ON HAND.

The Government holds securities as follows: For circulating notes $336,888,550; and for deposits of public moneys with designated depositories $39,238,-950; total, $376,122,580. Fractional currency was received from the Printing Bureau during the week to the amount of $586,500; shipped to Assistant Treasurers, National Depositories and National Banks $39,393,050; redeemed $370,385 09. The following is a statement of the fund in the cash vaults to-day: United States notes $3,335,000; national bank notes: $3140,749; fractional currency $215,841; gold $343,-771; silver $2,725; cents $330; three cent coin $480; total, $4,038,896.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $705,193 84.

The receipts from the 1st of July, the commencement of the present fiscal year, to date, amount to $121,975,410 39.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

National Bank notes were issued during the week to the amount of $459,385, making the total in circulation up to date $294,836,689.

No new National Banks have been organized during the week.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the Branch Land Office at Iowa, Michigan, showing that during September 12,460 acres of the public lands were entered in that State for actual settlements.

RESIGNATION.

Charles E. Pike, of Massachusetts, who has held the position of Solicitor in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury his resignation of that post.

QUEBEC.

Death of Lieut. Baine—Precautions Against Fire—Snow.

Quebec, C. E., Saturday, Oct. 27.

Lieut. Baine, of the Royal Artillery, died last night from injuries received at the late fire, while rendering assistance.

Twelve prosecutions were issued yesterday from the Recorder's Court for erecting wooden buildings in the burnt district.

The City Council have decided to erect telegraphic fire alarms throughout the city.

Snow fell last night to the depth of one inch.

THE FENIANS.

The Sentence of Lynch, &c.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The news that Lynch, the Fenian, has been sentenced to death at Toronto caused much discussion here. The *Witness* newspaper is not in favor of carrying out the sentence, as there was no evidence that he actually committed murder, and his crime was purely political.

Another large lot of war material has arrived from England.

At the grand concert in aid of the Quebec sufferers there were 5,000 persons present.

The Other Fenian Trials.

Toronto, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The other Fenian trials will not, probably, commence before Wednesday, Mr. McKenzie, who is retained by the American Consul to defend such as are American citizens, not being ready for trial.

Meeting of Fenians Called.

Buffalo, Saturday, Oct. 27.

An appeal is published in the morning papers here for a mass meeting of Fenians at St. James Hall on Sunday night. Following is the concluding part of the appeal:

> "Irishmen! The English Government is about to reënact on American soil its deeds of blood. Irish patriots are about to be sacrificed on the altar of English despotism. Can you—will you bear it? or will you rise in your might and trample your enemy to the dust?
>
> Americans! A citizen has been condemned to death for treason to a foreign Government. Are our Naturalization Laws null and void? Has the war of 1812 been fought in vain? Is America to be republican or despotic? Come and answer."

BALTIMORE.

The Trial of the Police Commissioners.

Baltimore, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The examination of witnesses against the Police Commissioners, before Gov. Swann, was continued at Annapolis to-day. At 3 o'clock the case was adjourned till Monday, when it is believed the matter will be ended.

Reception of School Children by Mr. Peabody.

Baltimore, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Mr. Peabody received the children of the public schools of this city in front of the Peabody Institute yesterday afternoon.

The children turned out to the number of about 18,000, presenting a most pleasing and animating spectacle.

BASE BALL.

Match Between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Unions of Morrisiana—The Unions the Victors.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 27.

A base-ball match was played this afternoon between the Union Club of Morrisiana, and the Athletic Club of this city, which resulted, after eight innings had been played, in favor of the Union Club by the following score: Unions, 42; Athletics, 29.

The "Nationals" of Washington and the "Pastimes" of Richmond—The "Nationals" the Victors.

Richmond, Va., Saturday, Oct. 27.

A game of base ball was played this afternoon between the National Club of Washington and the Pastime Club of this city, resulting in the defeat of the latter. Eight innings were played. The following is the score: Nationals, 78; Pastimes, 10.

Gov. Orr and the Constitutional Amendment.

Columbia, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Gov. Orr authorizes the *South Carolinian* to say he is utterly and unequivocally opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, and will not recommend its adoption by the Legislature.

From the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Money is in demand here at 1½ per cent.

Sixty-five tons of prime wheat were sold yesterday, on six months' time, at $1 82½ per 100 lbs.

Conviction of a Murderer.

Newark, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 27.

The jury in the case of Ira Munn, on trial for murder in the Essex County Court, returned a verdict, this afternoon, of murder in the second degree.

Billiards in Boston—Daniels and Goldthwait and Goldthwait and McDevitt.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.

The billiard match here last night for $500 between Edward Daniels, until last week champion of Massachusetts, and William Goldthwait, was won by the latter, who gave his opponent five hundred points odds in fifteen hundred. The game was very exciting and unparalleledly close, Goldthwait winning by one point only. Daniels averaged 14 and Goldthwait 20.

John McDevitt, who is to play Goldthwait the same game (caroms, 1,500 up, on a full-sized four-pocket table) for a stake of $1,000, on Tuesday next, is now here, and Phelan, Cahill, O'Connor and other leading billiard men from New-York, will arrive on Monday.

GARNO.

THE RECENT GALES.

Loss of the Norwegian Ship Lord Elgin—She is Abandoned at Sea—Sufferings of the Officers and Crew.

From the Savannah Republican, Oct. 22.

We are indebted to Capt. Charles J. Cerestensen, who, with eighteen of his crew, including the first mate Antem Ettveth, and second mate, Carl Bernaldsden, arrived here on Saturday last on the *Sylvan Shore* from Jacksonville, for the following particulars regarding the loss of his vessel. We give the account in the Captain's words:

"The Norwegian ship *Lord Elgin* sailed from Pensacola, Fla., on the 13th of September last, bound for Greenwich, Scotland, with a cargo of 809 sticks of timber. The weather was fair until the 1st inst., when the wind, which was N. N. W., commenced blowing a perfect gale. On the 2d inst. it changed to a severe hurricane, which blew until 4 o'clock A. M. the next day, when it moderated somewhat, but a very heavy sea was running. All hands were kept at the pumps from the 1st to the 3d inst., until 8 o'clock in the morning, to keep her afloat, she having shipped very heavy seas during that time, and losing her maintopmast, yards, rigging, topmast, with wheels broken, sails split to pieces and lost, all starboard bulwarks carried away. Everything on deck, water casks, deck-load, &c., swept overboard.

On the morning of the 3d instant found eight feet of water amidships—the ship lying with her starboard side under water, all the pumps being kept constantly going—the water, nevertheless, gaining on her rapidly. At this time, she being off the Little Bahama Island, about a mile from the breakers, the sea was washing over her on the lee and weather side. It being found impossible, under the circumstances, to save the ship, she was abandoned, and all hands took to the long boat, having no time to get water or provisions, the ship rapidly drifting toward the breakers.

The boat was then steered across the Gulf, for the purpose of falling in with some vessel, but failing to do so, we succeeded in reaching the Florida coast, about 60 miles north of Jupiter Light, on the night of the 5th inst., reaching land on the afternoon of the 7th, at 5 o'clock.

For two days and a night while crossing the Gulf Stream, we were without a mouthful of food, and for two days and nights after reaching the shore we lived on nothing but wild fruit and stagnant water, until we reached the vicinity of Fort Caperon, when we were discovered by some people and taken to the fort, where we were kindly treated by them, they supplying all our wants in the most generous manner.

A captain of an oyster schooner took us from there to Sand Point, 90 miles, charging for his trouble $220. We walked from Sand Point to Salt Camp, where we obtained a canoe and reached Enterprise, taking the steamer *Darlington* to Jacksonville, and all reaching this city as stated.

The *Lord Elgin* was 859 tons English register, belonged to Porsgrund, Norway; was built in 1856 at Quebec, was owned by Mr. H. E. Moller and others of Porsgrund. She was partially insured, one-half in the Norwegian Floyd's Insurance Company, and was valued at $96,000. Her cargo was worth at least $96,000, was shipped by Messrs. J. L. Barnes & Co., of Pensacola, Fla., and insured for full value. The ship will undoubtedly prove a total loss.

Burning at Sea of the Steamer Wagner—Letter from a Lady Passenger.

The following is a private letter from a lady of Springfield, Mass., who was a passenger on board the steamer *Theod. D. Wagner*, lately burnt at sea:

On Board Brigantine Velocity,
Bound from Jamaica for New-York.

My Dear ——: We live to thank God for His goodness and for His excellent kindness, though the *Theo. D. Wagner* has gone in ashes to the bottom of the sea, and has taken with it our accumulated treasures of a life-time.

On Saturday, at 5 P. M., a dense smoke was seen to issue from around the smoke-pipe, and the alarm of fire created universal panic. Most of the ladies, in spite of the remonstrances of the officers, worked at one of the pumps and assisted in passing buckets of water. The fire gained rapid headway, and we were unable to get to the state rooms for life-preservers. We were absolutely calm, though we had no hope of preservation. Two sails, eight or ten miles ahead, seemed wings of promise, but the man at the wheel said: "They can see the fire, but this dead calm will keep them from us; we must try to hold together till we can get to them."

Soon after 6 o'clock they were within hailing distance, and we heard from both brig and schooner a hearty "Aye, aye, Sir," in response to the Captain's cry of "We are all afire; will you lay by and lend us a helping hand, and be ready to take our passengers, if we must leave the ship?"

At 6:30 o'clock we were ordered to take to the small boats, unburdened with the smallest parcels. We felt richer then in the sweet promise of life; but I can but wish that the nutshell, which can hold all my present material possession, was lost, and my three colossal trunks, which I shall see no more, were in its place.

I walked the deck of the brigantine all the night long, not closing my eyes until 9 o'clock on Sunday morning—unwilling to take them from the majestic spectacle of our burning ship. I wanted Bradford to share the watch with me. Two days before, I looked with awe on the grand truth-telling picture of the "Sealers Crushed by Ice." This will be a picture in my memory forever, I said to him, when I turned from it to go to our steamboat. Now my life has given me a picture—all my own—solemn and grand enough to keep that company.

This is the close of our second day on the brigantine, and hope to reach New-York at 10 to-night. We are weak and worn—exhausted first by incessant sea sickness during our two days on the *Wagner*, and feel now great pain and prostration from our heavy work.

As I stood with the two captains watching the fire when the morning was breaking, and listening to their mutual talk of life on the sea, I was struck with their expressions of awe and horror. A timid woman's lips would have trembled no more than his (the captain's) did when he said, with his eye on the flames, "Oh, a dreadful thing is a fire at sea!"

At 6 P. M. we spied a steamer southward bound. Our flag of distress was hoisted, and our hearts leaped with confident anticipations of being helped on our way; but the steamer passed us by, drawing near the burning wreck, but passing on without looking for floating lifeboats. We felt less regret when we saw them steam on than we should have done if we had been dependent on their mercy.

In peace and satisfaction we send you this greeting.

Yours truly,
LUCY CHASE.

At Sea, Oct. 22, 1866.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Flour steady and less active; sales 850 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 25. Wheat firm and demand moderate; 36,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 25. Corn active, and closed quiet but firm, at an advance of 5c.; sales 153,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 02¼ for No. 2 to arrive; 7,800 bushels at $1 03; 7,800 bushels at $1 04, and 113,963 bushels at $1 05, part on the spot and part to arrive. Oats—Sales 34,000 bushels at 57c. for No. 2 Chicago; 58c. for No. 1 Toledo. Barley—Sales 9,000 bushels Chicago at $1 10; 80,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago. Rye quiet at $1 25. Peas—36,000 bushels prime Canada at $1 35. Pork, $33. Lard, 17c.@18c. Whisky, $2 38. Canal Freights to New-York—Wheat 20c., Corn 17c., Oats 11½c.; to Albany—Wheat 17c., Corn 14c., Oats 10c. Receipts since yesterday noon—Flour, 10,918 bbls.; Grain, 1,081,175 bushels, viz.: Wheat 462,963 bushels, Corn 392,148 bushels, Oats 87,528 bushels, Barley 103,671 bushels, Rye 35,165 bushels; and for the week, Flour 51,409; Grain 2,389,930 bushels, viz.: Wheat 908,704 bushels, Corn 803,323 bushels, Oats 306,944 bushels, Barley 315,962 bushels, Rye 43,165 bushels, Peas 11,832 bushels. Canal Exports since yesterday noon—Flour, 102 bbls.; Wheat, 44,620 bushels; Corn, 68,250 bushels; Oats, 14,674 bushels; Barley, 9,400 bushels; Rye, 7,970 bushels.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SURF.

From the Galaxy for Nov. 1.

Splendors of morning the billow-crests brighten,
Lighting and luring them on to the land—
Faraway waves where the wan vessels whiten,
Blue rollers breaking in surf where we stand.
Curved like the necks of a legion of horses,
Each with his froth-gilded mane flowing free,
Hither they speed in perpetual courses,
Bearing thy riches, O beautiful sea!

Strong with the striving of yesterday's surges,
Lashed by the wanton winds leagues from the shore,
Each, driven fast by its follower, urges
Fearlessly those that are fleeting before;
How they leap over the ridges we walk on,
Flinging us gifts from the depths of the sea—
Silvery fish for the foam-haunting falcon,
Palm-wood and pearls for my darling and me!

Light falls her foot where the rift follows after,
Finer her hair than your feathery spray,
Sweeter her voice than your infinite laughter—
Hist! ye wild couriers, list to my lay!
Deep in the chambers of grottoes auroral
Morn laves her jewels and bends her red knee:
Thence to my dear one your amber and coral
Bring, for her dowry, O beautiful sea!

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

A LEGEND OF AMSTERDAM.

From Once a Week.

PART THE FIRST.

Mynheer Van der Heldt was a wealthy merchant of Amsterdam. A gloomy pile of buildings near the Keyser's Graght comprised his warehouses, whence many a goodly bale of merchandise left the Haarl Poort, or was borne out into the Zuyder Zee to add to the wealth of the great house of Van der Heldt. Mynheer was counted wealthy even in that city of merchant princes; but he was of a morose and taciturn disposition to such a degree that even his opulence failed to conciliate the respect of his fellow-citizens. The merchant of the Keyser's Graght was not liked. On the contrary, he was universally feared and shunned. And yet, when people were asked to assign a reason for a feeling in which all seemed to share, there was no tangible explanation of it to be had. Men so pressed would admit that Van der Heldt was not without his good qualities. He heard mass regularly in the Wester Kerk which adjoined his warehouse; he was no gloomy fatalist, who set the offices of religion at defiance. Nor was he a close man. The parish priest found him no niggard giver. Few who asked him for relief asked him in vain. He had performed many acts of personal kindness. More than one of the clerks in his office had been admitted by him as destitute boys without character. When these turned out well, he took a kindly interest in their welfare: when otherwise, he merely shook his head, and forbore to take any steps to bring them to justice. When I add to these anecdotes that the merchant was not ill-favored, my readers will wonder, as most strangers who visited Amsterdam at that time did wonder, what was the cause of his unpopularity. As for the townsmen, they never thought much about it, unless when expressly asked, and would generally at last defend themselves from further questioning by saying, "Maybe he has the evil eye!"

And yet the secret was one which admitted of a much easier solution. Mynheer Van der Heldt was an unhappy man; and among an easy-going, cheerful set of men like the Dutch, an unhappy man was an anomaly—a barbarian. They couldn't understand him. He was an intruder. If you ask why Mynheer Van der Heldt was an unhappy man, I fear I shall get beyond my metaphysical tether. For if I were to reply that he was so because he was feared and shunned, I should be stating the truth; but then, should I not be arguing in a circle? It would never do to say that the mysterious merchant was disliked because he was unhappy, and unhappy because he was disliked. Yet I hardly know how to relate the simple facts of the case, without making some such illogical admission. Certain it is that the great trial of Van der Heldt's life—the thing that embittered his existence—was his utter loneliness of soul; he yearned with all the ardor of a passionate nature for human sympathy; but he yearned in vain. If you ask me to explain the phenomenon, and forbid me to assign his melancholy as the cause, I fear I must perforce content myself with saying that so it was.

One November evening Mynheer Van der Heldt was seated in his parlor, indulging, as was his wont after business hours, in a gloomy reverie, when the aged domestic who waited upon his person announced that a stranger craved his hospitality. Hospitality was a virtue which the merchant affected in common with the generality of his countrymen. He accordingly ordered him to be admitted, and prepared to play the host.

The stranger was a tall dark man, apparently a Spaniard, if one might judge from the ample cloak that fell in folds from his shoulders, and the flapping hat which he raised as he entered the apartment. He was clothed from head to foot in black. Van der Heldt, who was a keen observer of human nature, gave him the penetrating glance, with which he was wont to "take the measure" of his fellows; and which, by-the-by, may have contributed to gain for him the reputation of having the evil eye; and yet he was puzzled to draw as rapid a conclusion from his observations as was his habit. At one moment he found himself mentally pronouncing his guest sinister and repulsive in countenance, albeit commanding in form; at the next he could not deny that his face bore traces of a past beauty of a high order, and that there was a fascination about his eye which it seemed almost impossible to resist. When the stranger entered into conversation, he experienced the same mingled feelings; but as the evening advanced, and the talk grew freer on either side, Van der Heldt found the repulsive element rapidly decreasing, and the attractive as rapidly expanding. He had just come to the conclusion that his guest was a highly agreeable companion, and one withal possessed of a considerable knowledge of the world and of human nature, when the conversation took a turn which connects it with the present history.

There had been a pause; and as though there had been a charm in the stranger's voice, the old gloomy train of thought which his advent had dispelled was rapidly beginning to steal again over the soul of the merchant, under the influence of the renewed silence.

"Mynheer Van der Heldt," said the stranger at length, "shall I read you the secret of your life?"

The merchant looked up in some surprise; but, perhaps mechanically, perhaps as wondering what would follow, nodded assent.

"When I came hither you were, according to your wont, dwelling on the loneliness by which you are surrounded. You are rich, but you are not happy. Am I right?"

Van der Heldt again nodded assent.

"You would give much, I trow, much of this wealth, could you buy therewith the happiness possessed by the humblest of your fellow-citizens—the happiness of loving and of being loved?"

Again the merchant made a gesture of assent.

"And yet when you came to Amsterdam ten Summers back to inherit the business of the cousin you had never seen, you looked more to enjoying life among your fellows than to increasing the wealth he left you. Is it not so?"

Van der Heldt made no reply. The stranger continued:

"And you doubtless remember the physician's daughter who lighted up the Wester Kerk with her presence, making it brighter in your eyes than you thought anything could be in this gloomy city! You remember the trouble you took to gain her ear, and after weary months, the scorn with which she received you? Human love was not to be for Mynheer Van der Heldt."

The merchant started to his feet, and wildly confronted his guest.

"Who, Sir, I ask, are you? And by what means become you acquainted, as you appear to be, with the inmost secrets of my heart?—I demand an answer."

The stranger laughed a scornful laugh.

"Have I moved you, most imperturbable of hosts? Nay, then, an you will but hear me out, I swear that, ere I quit this chamber, I will reveal to the full both my name and the means by which I became acquainted with what I know of your history. Nay, then, if you will not hear me further——"

The rest of the stranger's sentence was lost in the crash of a mighty peal of thunder. A storm had burst over the city. The water seemed to dash in torrents down the narrow streets, beyond which it might be heard wildly mingling with the waters of the Keyser's Graght. When a temporary lull succeeded, the stranger was still speaking.

"I have here a document," he said; "the signing of which would secure for you all you desire. Sign it, but before two witnesses, and I swear that whatsoever you desire in the way of human sympathy and love shall be yours to the full." And as he spoke he drew forth a parchment, and tossed it carelessly to the merchant.

Van der Heldt unrolled it with trembling fingers, and this is what met his astonished gaze:

"I, Willibald Van der Heldt, do by these presents seal and deliver up my soul to Satan, on condition that he do procure for me the full enjoyment of human sympathy and affection, together with the esteem and consideration of my fellow-citizens, without any diminution of my temporal wealth and prosperity. The whole to be null and void, if at any time I have cause to complain that these conditions aforesaid have not been carried out to my satisfaction."

As he read, a guilty purpose took possession of the soul of the unhappy merchant—a purpose which he combatted, it is true, but so weakly that it did but grow the stronger the while he dallied with it.

"And if, Sir stranger," he said, "I were to sign this document—not now, not now, but at any future time—how could I place it in your hands to test the truth of its promises?"

The stranger smiled.

"I leave your city to-morrow," he said; "and I must carry the parchment with me; take to-night to consider. To-morrow sign it before witnesses, and leave it at the office addressed to 'Don Antonio de Calzan, to be called for.' It will reach me."

So saying, he turned round, and quitting the apartment, strode out into the tempest.

Next morning a tall gentleman of foreign aspect, attired in black, presented himself at the office of Mynheer Van der Heldt. "Did your master leave a parcel addressed to Don Antonio de Calzan?" he inquired. The clerk answered in the affirmative.

From that day the affairs of Mynheer Van der Heldt underwent a strange alteration. How it came about, the musty old folio whence I have dug this history is silent, but certain it is that not long after the great talk among the Amsterdam people was the approaching marriage of the wealthy merchant. Willibald had found a lady—young, rich and beautiful—who, unlike the physician's daughter, returned his passion. For the first time in his life he loved and was beloved. For a long time he abandoned himself to the exquisite sensations which so novel a situation called forth. But dreaming, however sweet, must at length give place to action. The merchant set forth to see Margaret's father, and obtain his consent to their union. He did so in some trepidation, for Mynheer Steenwyk—a merchant like himself—and he had never been on friendly relations. In fact, the general feeling of dislike in which Van der Heldt had been held was in his case enhanced by its object being a successful rival in commerce. Such was the man whom Willibald now sought out to ask him to intrust to his keeping her whom he was known to value more than life itself. He went, however; and left the house the accepted suitor of Margaret Steenwyk.

The marriage took place with all the *éclat* that usually attaches to alliances between wealthy houses, and as the merchant led his lovely bride from the altar, the gossips of Amsterdam began to discover all manner of good qualities in the fortunate bridegroom.

Willibald's marriage seemed to alter his whole nature. He no longer shunned society; on the contrary, he sought it. And strange to say, his presence was no longer shunned. Mynheer Van der Heldt was voted a "very good fellow" by those who had been foremost in his condemnation. In short "all went merry as a marriage-bell," and before long, there were few more popular men in Amsterdam than the merchant of Keyser's Graght.

In due time Margaret gave birth to a son. Van der Heldt experienced all the pleasures of paternity. He was never tired of playing with the little Philip, for so the child was named after his maternal grandfather. He was now no longer alone in the world. He had a wife to light up his home and a son to carry forward his name to posterity. The merchant was happy.

Time went by, and other sons and daughters were given him. Van der Heldt loved each one of them with all the pent-up tenderness of his heart; but Philip, now a fine stalwart boy of five—Philip, to whom he looked to inherit the bulk of his wealth, to carry on his business after him, and to perpetuate his name, was undoubtedly his favorite child.

There were few happier homes—so the world said—than Van der Heldt's; it was a very mirror of domestic peace and contentment. Not a wish of the husband's but was anticipated by the most loving and faithful of wives; not a desire of the wife but was read in her eyes by her affectionate husband, and granted ere her lips could frame the request. And there were few more fortunate men—that same world said—than the head of that smiling household. Deeply beloved by his wife and children, he was universally respected in the city. All sought his friendship. And all this while the affairs of Willibald were in as flourishing a condition as were his affections. In the seventh year of this new life Mynheer Steenwyk died, bequeathing the bulk of his wealth and his business to his little grandson and namesake, Philip, with a handsome legacy to Van der Heldt and each of the other children, the residue being left to his daughter. Mynheer Steenwyk was a cautious old man, with an eye to contingencies; that had been the character he bore in commerce, and in the hour of death his prevailing characteristics manifested themselves. His will was a perfect mine of provisoes; it bristled all over with possible contingencies. Suffice it to say, that Philip's share was, in the event of his death, to pass on to the second son; and, if he died, to the third, supposing, of course, that either of these died childless. After that, it was to pass in similar rotation to any future sons born to Willibald Van der Heldt by his present wife, Margaret, or by any future wife, a provision which showed the great esteem in which Steenwyk had come to hold his son-in-law. If the supply of sons failed, it was to pass to Van der Heldt himself for his lifetime, and thence, at his demise, to whatsoever daughters he might leave, in equal portions, the business, in that case, being disposed of to swell the capital. Lastly, if Van der Heldt died without leaving descendant of any kind, the whole was to revert to a distant cousin of the testator, whose chances, to say the least of it, were fully as distant as his relationship.

Behold then Mynheer Van der Heldt the father of an heir to one of the most extensive businesses in Amsterdam, and this in addition to all his other good fortune, pecuniary and domestic.

So time rolled on, and the tenth year found Willibald the father of two more sons, to render the distant cousin's chances yet more distant. There for awhile we must leave him in the enjoyment of his domestic happiness, while we open up a fresh vein of history from out the pages of this musty old folio.

PART THE SECOND.

Saint Michael, the prince of the heavenly host, (so runs the story,) called to him on a certain day the inferior angels, and assigned to each the work appointed for him upon earth. "Go," he said to one, "and seek out the most miserable man upon earth, and minister to him." The angel obeyed joyfully, and straightway winged his bright course toward this earth of ours, intent upon his charitable errand. How it fared with him I know not; whether he sped his rapid flight from place to place, inquiring of his brother spirits as to who might be the legitimate object of the archangel's solicitude, or whether an unerring instinct, such as we may believe to appertain to the higher order of created intelligencies, drew him at once to the sphere of his appointed labors; this the folio says not, nor does it behove me to be wiser than my authority. Certain it is that about this time the angel drew near to the abode of Mynheer Van der Heldt.

It was just such another evening as that ten years before, when the Spanish stranger had sought the hospitality of the merchant. Angry thunders growled and muttered overhead, the water dashed in torrents down the narrow streets, beyond which it might be heard wildly mingling with the waters of the Keyser's Graght. Van der Heldt was seated in his parlor as before, and alone. Margaret and the children were on a visit to a relation at Gouda, and the good merchant was endeavoring to lighten the tedium of this his first separation from wife and children, that had endured beyond three or four days, by inditing a letter to his wife. He was about to seal the missive when, as before, a stranger was announced, who craved his hospitality.

"Admit him instantly!" he said cheerfully; "and throw more logs on the fire, Fleta; this is not a night for a dog to be out."

The stranger entered. He was a mere youth, and his garb bespoke him to be a student. Van der Heldt gave him a hearty welcome, partly because he was hospitable by nature, partly because he was glad of anybody's company in the absence of his family. He would have preferred an older companion, it is true, and one whose converse would promise more variety and humor than that of a young scholastic; but be he who he might, his company was better than nothing; and so weird a night as this might safely be adjudged a boon beforehand.

I cannot repeat the conversation that passed that evening for the simple reason that, not being an eye (or rather ear) witness of the events I record, but merely a transcriber of certain passages to be found in a certain old parchment folio, I must necessarily depend on that record for my information; and as the historian unknown who penned it is silent, I cannot choose but to be equally reticent. That the merchant took a vast liking to the young stranger I can affirm, and being somewhat lonely, as I have hinted, in the absence of his family, he pressed him to stay under his roof for some days.

Now I never could manage a mystery—at all events to my own satisfaction—so, on the principle that discretion is the better part of valor, I may as well say without more ado what, by the bye, I believe I have said already, that the young student was none other than the angel, who had come, in the exercise of his commission, to seek out Mynheer Van der Heldt. I say, in the exercise of his commission; nor must you be surprised that, being sent to seek the most miserable, he had singled out apparently the most happy of men. For, as my authority argues at some length, and supports with all the ardor of a schoolman; and as my readers will doubtless admit, without requiring painful demonstration, the angels do not see things with our eyes, and all the fictitious happiness of the merchant was more than counterbalanced by the fact that it had been purchased at so terrible a price.

This being the case, he set himself to work to bring the merchant to a better mind. Watching his opportunity, he told his astonished host that he knew of the signing of the document which had wrought so strange a revolution in his life. How he pressed the matter home to his conscience I know not, but at length he persuaded Willibald, who had not entered a church for years, to go and reveal his crime to a certain priest in the solitude of the confessional.

"There," he said, "it may be that you can be loosed even from this fearful bondage, and regain the birthright which you so recklessly sold, bartering eternity for time."

The merchant obeyed, though not without the intensest agony. It might be that for him there could be no forgiveness. It might be—and the thought was torture to a mind constituted like his—that the stranger, offended at his rebellion, would withdraw his influence in anger, and that the peace and happiness of his home might give place to domestic feuds and sorrow of his sowing. But at length grace prevailed. Willibald was a sincere penitent.

The day came. He entered the confessional and recounted one by one the sins of his life. Many and many a confession had the good priest heard, but none like this; and he trembled with fear and perplexity as the fearful crime of Willibald unfolded itself before him. Could such a sin as this be pardoned? What if this were the unpardonable sin? Could he dare pronounce absolution over such? And he thought of Esau who sold his birthright for a mess of potage, and afterwards found no room for repentance, though he sought it carefully and with tears.

It was then that the angel caused the worthy priest to fall into a kind of trance, during which he remained in a deep stupor, unconscious of existence. Then too he took his place in the confessional.

"Is there any hope for such an one as I, my father?" asked the merchant, his utterance half-choked with sobs.

There was a pause, during which the beating of the penitent's heart was painfully audible. Then a voice, apparently that of the priest, replied—

"There is hope, my son, but the way is steep and thorny. You have sold your baptismal birthright. There is no way to regain it but by a second baptism of blood, such as few would dare to face. A baptism before which the fiery trials of the martyrs are but a mere pastime. But first I will ask you, has the enemy of souls kept faithfully his part of the compact? Have you ever had cause to complain of the manner in which he carried out the conditions?"

"Never, my father."

"He has given you, then, the full enjoyment of human sympathy and affection for which you craved, together with the esteem and consideration of your fellow-citizens?"

The merchant assented.

"And this without any diminution of your temporal wealth and prosperity?"

Again Willibald replied in the affirmative.

"Listen, then, my son. If you hold to this compact, he will continue to keep faith with you. You will have all you now enjoy to the end. But if you would be released from it, it must be by surrendering freely and from the heart every atom of the human sympathy for which you bartered your immortal soul. Are you able to do this?"

Again there was a pause, during which the beating of the merchant's heart alone broke the fearful stillness. Margaret, Philip, all the children, their happy, peaceful home, all these stood before him, and in stern contrast, the unhappy, discontented life of his youth. Could he abandon all these to welcome back again that old, hated existence? But, again, could he brave an eternity of misery—a misery, perhaps, shared in by those for whom he had sacrificed his soul?

No, he thought, I must flee from wife and children. I must face the world alone—alone. In a life of penitence I can at least shield those beloved beings by my prayers.

"Are you able to do this, my son? If not, return to your home; there is no repentance for you. What a man soweth that shall he also reap. I seek not to force your will. It is free. Here is the document you so rashly signed. It matters not how I became possessed of it. Embrace the sacrifice and I will tear it in shreds before you; shrink from it and I must return it to him whose it is. Do you embrace it?"

"I do."

Faint and trembling, and yet with a strange unwonted peace at heart, Mynheer Van der Heldt returned to his house. It was late, and, wearied with his emotions, he sought his couch. Early next morning he was up and busied with preparations for his departure. He would quit this house ere his family returned, quit it without a word to wife or child. It was better so. His place among men should know him no more.

Thus an hour passed, when there was a violent knocking at the door. It was a messenger with special dispatches from Gouda. The plague was raging there. The merchant's family had sickened.

The sacrifice had been accepted.

Time would fail me to tell how Mynheer Van der Heldt journeyed to Gouda. He had no hope. He knew that the fiat had gone forth, and he submitted to the divine will. And yet, though his heart was racked with agony, there reigned in it a peace that had never been there in the days of his prosperity. Suffice it to say that the merchant arrived at Gouda but to find his worst fears realized. Philip was the first victim. In his delirium he conceived a wild antipathy to his father, which added terribly to his load of sorrow. The happy, loving Margaret sunk next. And then, one by one, all the rest. Only one lingered—a boy. Was it possible that he would be spared? Willibald crushed the hope within him. He felt it could not be; and yet the boy seemed to rally. He recovered. As soon as possible Van der Heldt returned to Amsterdam.

But for that one boy he was alone in the world, *alone*, as in the old, hateful days. His affairs, too, took a turn. A confidential clerk absconded with considerable wealth. One or two heavy failures shook the credit of his house. Cold looks met him once again when he went abroad. To crown all, as the winter advanced, his boy grew weaker and weaker, and in the bright spring-tide he went to join his brothers and sisters in the land beyond.

Willibald was alone. The sacrifice was completed!

He bowed to the stroke. Henceforth he would live alone to the God he had once so fearfully denied. So he set his affairs in order, disposed of his business, made large donations to the poor, and ceded to the distant cousin all the property he had inherited from his father-in-law. Then he turned his back forever upon Amsterdam.

At Zwolle, in the province of Overyssell, there stood a monastery of holy men, who were called "The Brothers of the Common Life." It was famed in the surrounding country as having produced many learned and devout men, among them the celebrated Thomas à Kempis. Thither went Mynheer Van der Heldt, and threw in his lot with the brethren. And there he lived and labored many years, long after the inhabitants of Amsterdam had forgotten about the merchant and his varying fortunes. Brother Willibald, says the folio, enjoyed a reputation for great peace of mind and a love of silence. He sought but little the society of his brethren in recreation time, but was ever affable when others made any advances towards him. And the chronicler notes that he not only found peace and the answer of a good conscience, in the quiet rounds of monastic duty, but that even that which he was once fain to buy at so fearful a price was not withheld from him by a beneficent Providence. He lived to enjoy in a singular degree the sympathy and affection of those among whom he sojourned, and he died respected and lamented.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Almanach De Gotha.

From all the Year Round.

There is consternation in the editor's room at Gotha. Who has not on his library table, side by side with BURKE and DODD, that wonderful production, the *Almanach de Gotha*? It is the history of the genealogy of all the reigning families in Europe, the peerage of Germany. In this volume no illustrious Bug crawls up the tree of a Howard. Everything is pur sang. Hapsburg and Hohenzollern, Wittelsbach and Saxon, ay, down to the reigning Princes of Waldeck Lippe and Detmold and to the Countess of the Holy Roman Empire, all are given in the most accurate manner. The square little volume, with its four portraits of kings, queens, or statesmen, its excellent index, its carefully compiled statistics, its historical references is a work of no common order. It is published simultaneously in French and German.

Yet, as we have said, there is consternation in the editorial room at Gotha. The *Almanach* for 1867 was almost ready to be launched forth into the world, when, lo! like the simoom, Prussia sweeps over the North of Germany, and kings and princes are carried away by the blast like so many reeds; even the stalwart tree of Austria has lost many of its branches, blown away by the storm, though the stem still stands firm on its deep-set roots. The hurricane has lulled; the treaty of Prague calms for a time the troubled elements; diplomacy has done its work! But it is a much easier task to sign a treaty and exchange ratifications than to re-write a compendium like the *Almanach de Gotha*.

"*Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?*" sang ARNDT, and the editor of the *Almanach de Gotha* is at his wits' end to make it out. Is it Prussian land? Is it Bavarian land? Is it Saxon land? *O nien? O nien!* "*Das ganze Deutschland muss es seyn!*"

But now comes the dilemma. The whole German Confederation is extinguished, and Frankfort, the seat of the Diet, annexed; consequently the thirty-two States, including the Hanse Towns, must be struck out of the *Almanach*, and the North German Confederation above the Maine inserted instead. As regards the embryo Confederation of the Southern States, all is chaos. Then Austria has lost Venetia, Denmark has lost the Duchies, and, worst of all, no one knows whether the few remaining ninepins will not be bowled down by the strong arm of a Bismarck or of a Napoleon!

We are careful readers of the *Almanach de Gotha*; we venerate its pages; we look upon its volumes as so many mortuary tablets in memoriam of departed greatness and disappointed ambition. Death, as Horace tells us, knocks equally at the door of the palace of the King and at the cot of the peasant; but that is the course of nature. This is not the view we take. We believe in Nemesis, who strikes during lifetime. What an array of dethroned Kings and Princes might be marshaled forth since 1848! Under the head of France, we find in the *Almanach* of 1849 the Orleans family struck out and the Napoleon dynasty in its place. But such an event is not of a nature to disturb the mind of the editor of the *Almanach de Gotha*. It is easier to shoot a lion with a single bullet than to exterminate a nest of wasps. Saxony is not yet annexed, and may remain intact in the *Almanach* of 1867; but Hanover, Nassau, Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt and others must all have a pen struck through them, and be added to Prussia. Prussia is like the devil-fish described by Victor Hugo in his *Travailleur de la Mer*. It holds in its strangling grip all the petty Princes of Germany. We are in October; the continental arrangements are by no means settled, and the *Almanach* must appear on the first of January!

We have good reason for saying again that consternation prevails in the editor's room at Gotha.

Disadvantages of the Telegraph.

The modern system of telegraphing, observes the *Saturday Review*, is rather troublesome. It is like reading a novel after the fashion of foreign newspapers, in daily feuilletons, instead of having it published all at once, or at least at more distant intervals and in larger installments. To drink a liquor by drops, instead of taking it off in glasses, it is necessary that the flavor should be exceedingly attractive. Persons really interested could bear to watch the progress of events day by day or hour by hour; but to the great mass of mankind it is pleasanter to allow the interest to accumulate until there is enough to form a satisfactory mouthful. Even as it was, the bloom used to be terribly taken off the accounts of the most exciting battles by the way in which the news dribbled through successive telegrams. As we first had a report that a battle was going on, then two or three contradictory rumors through Mr. REUTER's messages, and only reached the more trustworthy accounts after an interval, we approximated to the truth by slow degrees; the whole budget was not discharged upon us at once; the curtain was drawn up, not smoothly and swiftly, but in a series of jerks. At the present moment Transatlantic intelligence comes to us in a more distracting way than ever. We have a correspondent's letter informing us, for example, that Mr. SEWARD is dangerously ill; there is a summary from the next mail, which says that he is better; and a direct telegram, which asserts that he is perfectly recovered. President JOHNSON is revealed to us in three different stages of popularity. The whole effect is like that of a novel in which we know the catastrophe when we are in the middle of the action; the picture of events reminding one of photographs in which the unlucky sitter has three noses, made out of the successive positions of one feature represented simultaneously. If the greatest pleasure of newspaper reading be, as is sometimes supposed, to have a good big startling piece of perfectly new intelligence, there can be no doubt that it is a good deal damaged by those hasty snacks, which spoil our appetite for the substantial meal to follow.

The Russian Steppe.

The Steppe, says a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, consists of a vast illimitable plain, its monotonous expanse stretching away in every direction to the horizon, never broken by a hill, or even a tree, but undulating like an ocean whose waves have suddenly been arrested. For thousands and thousands of miles these gentle undulations succeed one another, such a sameness pervading the landscape that at last, though the traveler knows that his horses are galloping on, and he sees the wheels of his car turn round, yet he seems fastened to the same spot, unable to make any progress. Not even a bush is to be seen on the level ground, not a rivulet is to be heard, but here and there in the hollows are tall green reeds and scattered willows, where sullen rivers flow slowly along between sandy banks. So far do these desolate tracts extend that it has been declared that a calf born at the foot of the great wall of China might eat its way along till it arrived, a well-fattened ox, on the banks of the Dniester. In the Spring the Steppe possesses a peculiar charm of its own. The grass is then comparatively soft, and of a dazzling green. Here and there, literally, "you cannot see the grass for flowers," for they grow in masses, covering the ground for acres together, hyacinths and crocuses, tulips and mignonette. The air is fresh and exhilarating, the sky is clear and blue, and the grass rings with the song of innumerable birds. In the district over which KOLTSOF was accustomed to roam, the Steppe retains for some time the beauty with which Spring has clothed it, but in the interior, where rain is unknown, when Summer comes the pools and water-courses dry up, and the earth gradually turns dry, and hard, and black. Shade is utterly unknown, and the heat is everywhere the same. At morn and eve the sun rises and sets like a globe of fire, while in the noontide it wears a hazy appearance, due to the dust which pervades the atmosphere like smoke. The herds grow lean and haggard, and the inhabitants appear wrinkled and melancholy, and darkened by the constant dust to an almost African hue. In the autumn the heat lessens, the dust-colored sky becomes once more blue, and the black earth green; the haze gathers into clouds, and the setting sun covers the sky with the splendor of gold and crimson. With September this phase ends. No yellow corn-fields, no russet leaves, throw a glory over the later portion of the year, but October comes in wet and stormy, and soon afterwards Winter arrives, cold and terrible, sweeping the plains with hurricanes and snowstorms.

The Bricks of the Pyramids.

Prof. UNGER, the celebrated Viennese botanist and paleontologist, has recently published some remarks on the bricks of the ancient Egyptians, especially those of the pyramid of Dashour, which was built about 3,400 years before our era. One of them being examined through the microscope by the professor, he discovered that the mud of the Nile, out of which it was made, contained not only a quantity of animal and vegetable matter, but also fragments of many manufactured substances, whence we may conclude that Egypt must have enjoyed a high degree of civilization upward of 5,000 years ago. Prof. UNGER has been enabled, by the aid of the microscope, to discover in these bricks a vast number of plants which at that time grew in Egypt. The chopped straw, clearly discernable in the body of the bricks, confirms the description of the manner of making the latter, such as we find it in Herodotus and in the book of Exodus.

Popular Cartes de Visite.

A popular singer or actor or a successful prize-fighter, says the *British Quarterly Review*, will sometimes have a run entering into tens of thousands of copies but the demand will suddenly collapse, and their names will be heard no more. Public men whose names are distinguished in connection with the pulpit, with literature, science, or art, or in the legislature, are in constant demand, notwithstanding that the especial rage of this collection of portraits has within the last twelve months considerably subsided. Royal portraiture is always popular, and perhaps nothing can be more strikingly illustrative of the loyalty of Englishmen than the constant demand for portraits of members of the reigning family. Just about the period of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, a photographer in Brussels had the good fortune to obtain sittings from the Queen and several members of the royal family, including the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, and the sale of these portraits exceeded two millions of copies. One photographer alone in this country has, during the last few years, issued upward of half a million yearly of members of the royal family. After the royal family, the popular statesmen are the greatest favorites; Lord PALMERSTON during his life and for some little time after his death being in greatest demand. If the sale of men's portraits afford any indication of the popularity of their principles, it is tolerably manifest that liberalism obtains very strongly in this country, the circulation of the portraits being in the ratio of ten of GLADSTONE to one of DERBY, who is, however, judged by this standard, the most popular of the Conservatives. On the other hand, the portraits of LOUIS NAPOLEON and GARIBALDI have about an equal popularity, the rage for the portraits of the latter being more spasmodic, and of the former more steady. After statesmen, popular literary men and clergymen are most in demand; and after these men of science and artists; and lastly, popular actors and singers. Bishops seem to circulate in virtue of their rank, the Archbishop of Canterbury having the most extended circulation, while clergymen and ministers are prized only in virtue of their popularity. Mr. SPURGEON was for a time in very large circulation; Mr. BINNEY less extensively, but more constantly.

Extraordinary Case.

M. LACHAUD, who distinguished himself on the occasion of the trial of Mme. LAFARGE, is to plead at the trial of RISK ALLAH EFFENDI, at Brussels, for the supposed murder of his pupil at a hotel in that city. The Press in France and Belgium has been for some time occupied in preparing the public for the *dénouement* of one of those romantic dramas which large cities occasionally afford. The career of RISK ALLAH EFFENDI has been full of incident. The gay circles of London abounded at one time with gossip relating to the then young Turkish student, who was following the lectures on medicine at the London University. His Oriental costume, his prepossessing appearance, and the fluency with which he spoke most languages, rendered him a general favorite. He received from the Ottoman Embassy in London the title of medical attaché. After paying attention to several ladies of fortune, he eventually attached himself to a fine dame who, having been twice the widow of men of fortune, was possessed of considerable wealth. The world said they were not as happy as they might be, and after a short residence at Boulogne the lady died, bequeathing the greater portion of her wealth to her husband, RISK ALLAH EFFENDI; but a sum of money was left to a young lad, a relation of a former husband, on his attaining his majority. RISK ALLAH was by will appointed his guardian, and was to possess the amount bequeathed by this legacy if his ward died before coming of age. RISK ALLAH took the young man to Turkey where he assumed the rank of Bey or Colonel. It was said that the youth escaped from various dangers whilst in the East. Together they eventually returned to Europe. As it may be remembered, a great sensation was produced by the accounts in the journals of Brussels of the suicide of a young lad in that city toward the end of last year. This was the young man to whom RISK ALLAH was guardian. A judicial inquiry took place, and RISK ALLAH EFFENDI was placed in confinement for several days, but there was a want of evidence that he was in any way connected with the death of the youth. He came to Paris after the investigation, where he was received by numerous friends, anxious to show their sympathy for a person accused of a crime of which he was declared to be altogether innocent. He at this time published a volume containing a narrative of his life and adventures, which was eagerly read by a wide circle, for he had many acquaintances. In this way he penetrated certain circles in Paris, and was regarded as an amusing person. Not very long since he returned to London again. Meanwhile the Belgian police had got hold of some correspondence of a Turkish servant of RISK ALLAH's connection with the death of the youth, who was found dead in bed with the pistol by his side which had inflicted the mortal wound. The Belgian Minister at London was ordered to demand his arrest for a criminal offence, and he is now in prison at Brussels waiting a second trial.

The Inundation of the Loire.

The following description is from an eye-witness: "Being detained at Orleans, and the railway trains all stopped, I went to see the breach the Loire had made. All the population in every kind of vehicle poured out to see it, and an extraordinary sight it was. About four miles above the city the river makes a sudden bend; after sustaining the full force of the rapid and rising waters for two days, here the embankment gave way. Great forest trees were torn up by the roots, walls borne down, cottages and farm-houses filled with water, vineyards chocked up with sand, and fields and gardens four miles around one vast lake. Close to the edge of the embankment stood the ruins of a beautiful chateau, one strong tower still rising from the water, and a wall showing the wreck of the different rooms. The proprietor and his family had taken refuge in Orleans. His model farm was a waste, the sheds destroyed, and the ricks, some overturned, some floating about. The next morning, on my way to St. Cyr, I passed through the beautiful village of Olivet, for some days before only accessible by boat, now a desert. Happily, warned by the telegraphic dispatches of the Prefect of the Upper Loire, there has been little, if any, loss of life; but this excepted, no blow could be more terrible for the poor peasantry and small farmers. Many of them have lost their all. Yet I saw no wringing of hands, no evidence of despair. They were busy everywhere, up to the knees in dirt, baling out the water with cheerfulness and zeal, cleaning their filthy furniture, and trying to save something from the wreck, even if but the toys of their little ones. Little can be done to mitigate the effects of so sad a calamity, but large subscriptions have been already commenced throughout France. Surely some help will be forthcoming from England. The devastation is said to be general throughout the entire valleys of the Loire, Allier and the other rivers. It can hardly be worse than what I saw."

Colors in Photography.

M. NIEPCE DE ST. VICTOR continues his interesting researches on the reproduction of natural colors by photography. In a paper addressed last week to the Academy of Sciences he described the following process for reproducing black together with all other colors. The silver plate must first be chlorurized, and then dipped into a bath containing 50 centigrammes of an alcholic solution of soda for every 100 grammes of water, to which a small quantity of chloride of sodium is then added. The temperature of the bath is 60° centigrade, and the plate is only left in for a few seconds, the liquid being stirred all the time. The plate being taken out it is rinsed in water, and then warmed until it acquires a bluish violet hue, which is probably produced by the reduction of a small quantity of chloride of silver. The plate is now coated with a varnish composed of dextrine and chloride of lead. In this way all the colors of the original, including white and black of more or less intensity, are reproduced according as the plate has been prepared, and as the blacks of the copy are either dull or brilliant. The reduction of the chloride should not be too great, because, otherwise, nothing but pure black or pure white could be obtained; and, in order to avoid this inconvenience, a little chloride of sodium is added to the soda bath; a few drops of ammonia will produce the same effect. By this process a colored drawing representing a French guardsman was reproduced by M. NIEPCE, with the exception of one of the black gaiters, which he had cut out and replaced with white paper. The black hat and the other gaiter produced a strong impression on the plate, while the white gaiter was perfectly reproduced in white. Much more intense blacks may be obtained by previously reducing the stratum of chloride of silver by the action of light; but then all the other colors lose their brilliancy in proportion. This production of white and black is a considerable step in heliochromy.

Extraordinary Superstition.

At an inquest held on the 5th inst. at Bradwell, England, on the body of ELIZABETH WALTERS, a child aged five years, and who died from hydrophobia, evidence was given of a practice almost incredible in a civilized country in the nineteenth century. A witness, SARAH MACKNESS, stated: "I am wife of THOMAS MACKNESS, a farm laborer. I saw the deceased child after it was bitten by the dog, which was about nine weeks back, and was requested by the father of the child to give her some of the liver of the dog, and he was to get some from the dog, which had then been killed and buried. I accordingly went to the house—it was either the day after the child was bitten, or the next day. The mother cut off a piece of the liver, weighing about an ounce or an ounce and a half. I frizzled it before the fire, on a fork, for some minutes, till it was well cooked and dried up, and then gave it to the child, with some bread. She ate it freely, about two mouthfuls, and had some warm tea after it." The grandfather and parents of the child were anxious for the liver to be given, thinking it would prevent the bite of the mad dog from taking effect, as formerly an uncle of the child had escaped hydrophobia, after having been bitten, and having taken some of the liver of the dog which bit him. In that case, it is stated, the carcase of the dog had been in the water nine days before the liver was taken out."

Wedgwood's Cameos.

In METEYARD's *Life of Wedgwood* we read: Speaking of the originality of his labors in this direction, WEDGWOOD writes to DARWIN: "I only pretend to have attempted to copy the antique forms, but not with absolute servility. I have endeavored to preserve the style and spirit, or, if you please, the elegant simplicity of antique forms, and so doing to introduce all the variety I was able, and this Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON assures me I may venture to do, and that it is the true way of copying the antique. You ask: 'Was anything of consequence done in the cameo or medallion kind before you?' In real stones, and in imitation of real stones in paste, or soft colored glass, much has formerly been done; witness the Portland vase and numberless pieces of inferior note. Basso-relievos of various sizes have likewise been made of a warm brown earth of one color. But of the improved kind of two or more colors, and a true porcelain texture, none were made by the ancients or attempted by the moderns that I ever heard of till some of them began to copy my jasper cameos." Such is WEDGWOOD's own testimony to the truth and originality of this branch of his art, and of which, considering the vehicles he employed, the ancients had not seen a conception.

A Celestial Way of Obtaining Rain.

The following is from a letter in the *Moniteur*, dated Pekin, the 1st of August: "For the last eleven months there has not been, one may say, a drop of rain at Pekin nor in the surrounding country. The crops have been withered up while standing, and the cultivators are reduced to extreme distress. The absence of rain in Summer and of snow in Winter forms a real public calamity which occupies the most earnest attention of the Chinese Government. In these cases it is the custom in the Celestial Empire to ordain fasts, general prayer and expiatory ceremonies. During the Summer of 1864 a long drouth prevailed; the Pekin *Gazette* published a decree by which the youthful Emperor registered a vow 'to reform his conduct and employ himself more actively in looking after the wants of his people.' At the same time he exhorted the public functionaries 'not to depart from the path of justice and truth,' and he directed the magistrates 'to soften the punishments which the law awards to criminals, to set at liberty persons unjustly imprisoned, and to put a speedy end to pending lawsuits.' The present Emperor has just issued such another decree. He enjoins the Minister of Justice to set at large all persons confined in the State prisons without cause, to dispose of suits speedily, and to ameliorate the condition of prisoners."

A New Waistbelt for Soldiers.

A Belgian, M. HEEREMANS, has produced a waistbelt for soldiers which seems as if it would be of great utility if worn generally in the army. After an engagement or a battle, the position of the wounded should be considered, who, for want of prompt attention or dressing to their wounds, often lie without assistance, exposed to the heat or the cold in a state likely to produce gangrene. This belt buckles on like an ordinary one. It is about four feet long and three inches wide. It is folded outside so as to receive a bandage of the same length as the belt. Near the buckle are two small pockets of India rubber, inclosing a second bandage, some lint, plaster, pins, &c. The soldier wears it on his trousers, and the whole weighs only about three ounces. In many cases the soldier will be able to dress his own wounds, while in other cases he will be attended to by his comrades. Once the first dressing applied, the belt will serve as a bandage for the leg or the body, or a scarf for the arm. The belt is of infinitesimal weight, and which only costs one franc, can in no wise hinder the movements of the soldier, and in fact would be a kind of support to him.

Dutch Grays.

Says a writer in *All the Year Round*: "Much has been talked in modern times about the 'lost secrets' of the Venetian painters, and Messrs. WINSOR and NEWTON have been worried to death by artists to produce new blues, new crimsons, and new yellows, by means of which the gorgeous hues of TITIAN and GIORGIONE might be rivaled. But the tints most thoroughly lost or mislaid, are to my mind the pearly gray tones of the Dutchmen. Very few modern painters seem to be aware that gray may be, and should be a cunning compound of all colors, and not mere black and white, with a seasoning of lake, or indigo, or ochre, to make it cold or warm. The finest grays, perhaps, in modern art are those of M. ABEL DE PUJOL, in the imitation of bas-reliefs on the coved roof of the Paris Bourse. Those who have closely examined them may have noticed that in the shadows there are great splashes of positive color, bright vermillion, chrome, and cobalt, which, at the distance of the ordinary spectator from the picture gives pearliness and transparency to the whole."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has received a present—the head of Cardinal RICHELIEU. When his tomb was violated during the orgies of the Revolution, the body was found embalmed in a perfect state of preservation. The violators jumped into the coffin, tore the body limb from limb, and scattered the remains about. The head rolled toward a mercer who was in the crowd, attracted by curiosity, not by the sacrilegious madness which urged the others. He picked it up, hid it under his cloak and carried it home. Here, fearing that it might be discovered, to reduce its volume he sawed it in two across the ears, preserving the mask, which still resembles the historic portrait of PHILIPPE DE CHAMPAGNE, with its small moustache and pointed beard.

A letter from the Count DE PRANGINS gives us some curious details of a wedding which was celebrated recently at Bruges, in the *haute bourgeoisie*. The bridal gifts were presented in presses of splendid workmanship, the carving of the oak being quite worthy of the best days of the renaissance. The marriage settlements were read aloud, and as every item of the bride's *trousseau* was inscribed, and every single article of household linen was noted down, the length of time which the reading took may be easier to imagine than to have endured. The settlements concluded by a clause stating that as the bride *est de petit plus*—the ancient term for "extremely economical"—a certain sum had been allotted to her for her pocket money.

The *Soleil* publishes the following anecdote concerning the Emperor of Austria while out shooting: "His Majesty is always attended by a Captain of the Guards, whose duty it is to observe the effects of each shot and announce it. The Emperor, for instance, strikes a partridge. 'Partridge!' cries the Captain. Next time it is a buck. 'Buck!' shouts the Captain. One day the Emperor fired, missed his game, and wounded one of the gentlemen of his suite. The latter on being struck uttered an exclamation. 'His Highness the Duke of Hackenburg!' announced the Captain without the slightest change of feature or tone."

A letter from Stockholm in the French papers says that the Swedish corvette, the *Naiad*, during a late voyage on the Spanish coast, saved the crew of the English steamer the *Geelong*, which was in distress. The Captain, it is added, refused to follow his crew on board the Swedish vessel before he had shaved himself. "It would be ungentlemanly," he said, "to show myself on board a foreign vessel before I have shaved;" and the Swedish Captain was obliged to wait until this operation had been effected. Scarcely had the Captain got on board the *Naiad* when his own steamer went down.

The *Evénement* says that Baron JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD has recently entirely lost the sight of one eye. It had been ailing for some time, and several of the most eminent oculists in Europe tried in vain to save it. The other eye unfortunately shows symptoms of sympathetic affection, and it is feared that the great Paris banker, whose intellectual faculties are yet as vigorous as ever, will become totally blind. Baron JAMES is 74 years of age, but does not look so much.

Very alarming reports still continue to circulate in Paris respecting the Emperor's health. A correspondent, writing on the 10th, says that it is whispered among persons who are usualy well informed as to what is going on at Court, that his brain is affected; and this is only a sample of the stories that are about, and which are obviously exaggerated. Count BISMARK's health, too, is, we hear, far from being restored, notwithstanding the reassuring bulletins in the Prussian papers, and gives serious uneasiness to his friends.

The Paris *Patrie* gives receipts for becoming either fat or lean at pleasure; for the former, it is necessary to drink much, to eat an abundance of bread, and to take little exercise. This debilitating *regime* should not, however, be continued after the number of pounds of additional flesh desired have been obtained. To grow thin, on the contrary, drink pure wine in small quantity, eat but little bread and no fat aliments, sleep but little, and undergo much fatigue.

The *Presse* says that the ivory arm-chair presented by the city of Lubeck to GUSTAVUS VASA was sold in 1825 to M. SCHINKEL, a chamberlain of the King of Sweden, for 120,000 francs; that the prayer-book used by CHARLES I. of England on the scaffold fetched 2,500 francs; that the coat worn by CHARLES XII. at the battle of Pultowa was sold in Edinburg for 561,000 francs; and that in 1816 Lord SCHWARTENBURY gave 16,595 francs for a tooth of Newton, which is now set in a ring and worn by the eldest branch of that noble family.

A literary treasure has recently been discovered in the Palazzo Riccardi of Florence. It consists of four large and thick manuscript folio volumes, containing the history of the banking operations carried on by the Peruzzi family from 1308 to 1346. With the Peruzzi were associated the Bardi, Scali, and Acciajoli. They lent enormous sums to our EDWARD III., which they could not repay, and on the 17th of 1345, they failed—EDWARD, at that period, owing them about £76,000 sterling of present money. These records are to be edited by a descendant of the Peruzzi's.

A curious case has just occurred in Egypt which will doubtless create some noise. A native Greek merchant had some dispute with the late Viceroy. The Greek's goods were seized, and a claim was subsequently made by him for £16,000 for loss and damages. Finding that he could not succeed in recovering this—whether it was a just claim is not known—he went to the United States, remained there a sufficient time, and became a citizen. He now returns to Alexandria, and sends in a claim for £1,000,000. As yet no reply has been given.

The new Constitution of Denmark, granting full liberty of worship, provides that no one is to be compelled to contribute to the support of a church of which he disapproves, but that every individual who does not show that he is the member of some religious community in the country must pay toward public education in the personal contributions imposed by the law in favor of the national church.

The betrothal of Prince ALBERT of Prussia, a nephew of the King, with Princess MARY of the Netherlands, his cousin, is to take place shortly. The Prince is the last unmarried member among the adults of the royal family, which, exclusive of children under age, consists of eight males and eleven females. The Austrian royal family is more than twice as strong.

Two male Albino twins have just been born at Maternité Hospital in Paris. One of the principal characteristics of Albinism is the whiteness of the hair, in addition to which is remarked the dull white color of the skin and a sort of affection of the eyes, which cannot support the full light of day.

A Milan journal revives the rumor that the peace between Austria and Italy will be further cemented by a marriage which is asserted to have been arranged between Prince HUMBERT, eldest son of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, and the Princess MATHILDE, daughter of the Archduke ALBERT of Austria.

It is said that the King of Prussia is so pleased with the letters from his army, written by Capt. HOZIER, the correspondent of the *Times*, that he proposes to confer upon the journalist an honorary decoration.

The *Chroniquer Suisse* states that a Protestant minister named MATHYS, who died recently at Stans, (Underwalden,) has left an autobiography written in twenty-seven languages.

The Brothers DAVENPORT are in Holland, but they appear to meet with very little success. A street juggler has come forward as a rival, and threatens to reveal their secret.

Among the subscribers to the Italian Nationa loan, the *Gazette of Romagna* mentions the Emperor of the French. His Majesty possesses in the commune of Brodrio an estate which is assessed at a sum of 27,000 francs.

Count EULENBERG, the Prussian officer who killed Herr OTT at Bonn, has been pardoned, after having been confined for several months in a fortress.

It is probable that King GEORGE of Hanove will soon repair to England.

Prince NAPOLEON is about to make a sea trip round England similar to the voyage he took in 1860

THE FAR WEST.

Colorado Agricultural State Fair—Trip from Denver to Laporte—Laporte to Virginia Dale—Stonewall Canon—Steamboat Butte, Antelope Pass and the Laramie Plains.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT JOHN BEAUFORT, LARAMIE PLAINS, D. T., Thursday, Sept. 27, 1866.

The first Agricultural State Fair of Colorado had been advertised to come off on Thursday, Sept. 20, and be continued on Friday and Saturday, but the severe storm of the preceding Wednesday had made the traveling so bad that the State Committee determined to postpone the commencement till Friday and continue the exhibition till the following Tuesday. On Friday morning Mr. WILLIAMS and myself were invited to visit the grounds by Gen. PIERCE, the Surveyor-General of the Territory, and Gen. HUGHES the general agent and attorney for Holladay's Overland Stage and Express Company. We found that the grounds, which are situated about one and a half mile to the northeast of Denver City, consisted of forty acres of most beautiful plain in the form of a parallelogram, inclosed by a tight wall, composed of concrete, about two feet thick and eight feet high. Upon one side of the rectangle was an elliptical track one-half mile in length, for the trial of the speed of horses, mules, &c.; and upon the other side were innumerable stalls for the exhibition of all kinds of animals. In the centre was a large covered amphitheatre, in which were exhibited the products of the soil and such articles of trade and commerce as the mechanical skill of the Territory could produce. The whole affair, both in its inception and execution would have done credit to any State east of the Missouri River.

The articles which most attracted our attention were the mammoth specimens of vegetables on exhibition. Such cabbages, beets, turnips, tomatoes and potatoes I have seldom seen at any State or County exhibition in New-York, and they were all produced by irrigation. The farmers with whom we conversed informed us that they much preferred this sure method of raising a crop to the uncertainty attending all farming operations in the Eastern States where they had resided; the expense was comparatively trifling, and their preparations for irrigation had now become so far advanced that they felt sure of being able to supply the entire demand hereafter, and at moderate prices. The knowledge of this fact has changed my whole former theory on this subject. I had supposed that the immense population which is settling in the mountains would have to be supplied with agricultural products, for all time, from the productive regions of the lower Platte, and the States of Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. But now I see that all these lands, lying along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and susceptible of being irrigated by the mountain streams, whose sources are the eternal snows upon their summits, will sooner or later be made to produce all that will be required for the millions of hardy mountaineers, whose thirst and search for gold and the other precious metals preclude them from devoting their time to agricultural pursuits, even though the climate and soil of the mountain regions should warrant it.

The specimens of jewelry, saddlery, needle-work and other varieties of mechanical skill too numerous to mention, were remarkable for their ingenuity and perfection. And we came away from the Fair Grounds after witnessing one or two trials of speed between lot of second or third class trotting horses, impressed with the idea that this young and unfledged State was bound soon to take higher rank in the confederacy than some of the "Old Thirteen." Under the new programme, the trial of the fastest horses and riding by the ladies, which we would like much to have seen, had been postponed to the following week.

ON THE WAY TO THE BLACK HILLS.

On the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 22, we again left Denver by Holladay's Overland Stage Line for the scene of our future explorations in the Black Hills north and west of Laporte. The light from the stars and waning moon was barely sufficient to reveal the dim outline of the ragged sides and crest of the mountain ranges as we passed within a few miles of their base, and across Clear Creek, Coal, Boulder, St. Vrain, Little and Big Thompson and Cache la Poudre Creeks that flow from the huge gorges in their sides. We reached Laporte, a distance of sixty-seven miles by stage road from Denver, at daybreak on Sunday morning, and found most comfortable quarters at the stage-station, kept by Mr. TAYLOR.

We were joined by Gen. G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer, and Mr. JAS A. EVANS, Division Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the evening. We were now about to enter in real earnest upon the rough and adventurous features of our excursion. And Gen. DODGE commenced by intimating in the most gentle manner that we would be expected to feed, water and clean our saddle horses during the trip. Our host of the Ranch also informed us that he had no sleeping accommodations for us, and that we had better look around for lodgings. In view of such an emergency Mr. WILLIAMS and myself had fortunately provided ourselves with plenty of buffalo skins, blankets and ponchos. We therefore intimated to the landlord that one of us would occupy the lounge in the corner of the dining-room, and the other would sleep on the floor by the stove. Upon this the cook, a buxom middle-aged woman, with a sucking child, informed us, in not very gentle tones, that that lounge was her bed. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, an enterprising merchant in the vicinity, here came to our relief, and kindly offered us the use of the back room in his log store, which we were very glad to accept.

The following day was spent in making preparations for our intended reconnoissance on horseback of the Black Hills and Laramie Plains. An easy-going black saddle horse was procured of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN for the use of Mr. WILLIAMS. A chestnut cavalry horse, procured by Gen. DODGE from Fort Collins, was allotted to me. He had previously selected a fine roan from the same place for himself. And Mr. EVANS adhered to a large black mule which he had been riding for some days previously. He very kindly offered this mule to Mr. WILLIAMS, with the quiet remark, however, that he was apt to *buck* once in a while, which meant, as he afterward experienced, that he would occasionally stick his head down between his fore legs, kick up behind, and throw his rider over his head. Mr. WILLIAMS had had some experience with mules on one trip to Berthond Pass, and, therefore, declined the offer. Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, Governor of Montana, and suite, breakfasted with us as he was passing through by stage on his way to the scene of his future labors.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 25, our party, consisting of Mr. WILLIAMS, Gen. DODGE, Mr. EVANS and myself, fully mounted and equipped as cavalry, and armed to the teeth with breach-loading carbines dangling from our saddle, and revolvers buckled around our waists, accompanied by a supply wagon, in charge of Mr. MCLAIN, in which were our bedding and such supplies as we would be likely to want on our trip, started from Laporte. Our course lay up the valley of the Cache la Pondre a few miles, and then we turned more northerly and followed up the valley of one of its tributaries, which again led us into the vallies of the Pitchfork, Stonewall, Poisen and Dale Creeks. To the right of us, toward the plains were what time had suffered to remain of the rough, jagged crests of the secondary formations as they had rested from the great upheaval of this position of the earth's surface, when Old Vulcan had undoubtedly fallen asleep and allowed his subterranean fires, used in forging those immense iron wedges and other machinery with which he keeps the universe in equilibrium, to attain too great a degree of heat.

To the left of us were the higher and more imperishable *débris* of these same formations, flanked in the distance by the snow-clad summits of the primeval rocks, which have for so many centuries withstood the combined attacks of time and the elements. The objects of more immediate interest, however, were the "Stonewall Cañon," with its perpendicular walls of rock several hundred feet in height, and the "Steamboat Butte," which from a distance presents to view all the characteristics of a steamboat, with upper cabin, chimneys, pilot-house, &c., and the passer-by pauses unconsciously to hear the bell ring and the familiar cry of "All aboard" before it shall start away.

Our wagon, having followed the traveled road, which we were compelled in a great measure to avoid, had obtained some distance the start of us, and we did not overtake it until about 2 P. M. Having been in the saddle at least six consecutive hours, we were very glad to dismount, and after unsaddling, watering and picketing our horses, and extending ourselves upon the grass in the shade of the wagon, partook of a lunch which our commissary (McLain) had made ready for us, after which a ride of three hours brought us to Virginia Dale, one of the stations of the Overland Stage Company. This is a most beautiful amphitheatre, surrounded by mountains, with Dale Creek running through the centre, and is near the boundary line between Colorado and Dakotah. Gen. Dodge here suggested that all the requisites for a good camping ground were at hand, to wit—wood, water and plenty of grass for our animals; but while the wagon was coming up I took the liberty of riding up to the stage ranch, and received the gratifying intelligence that the proprietor was prepared and willing to afford both man and beast very comfortable accommodations for the night. Mr. Williams at first objected, saying that he had come out expecting and fully prepared to rough it in the mountains, sleep on the ground, &c., and he thought it was about time to try it; but he finally yielded very gracefully, and after providing for the comfort of our horses we soon found ourselves seated before a comfortable fire, talking over the peculiarities of the country and incidents of the day. A most excellent supper of coffee, warm rolls, boiled potatoes and stewed antelope, together with the fatigues of the day, inclined us to seek early repose, but here a new embarassment awaited us. There was but one spare bed in the ranch, and there were at least three of our party for whom, with proper deference to age and rank, the enjoyment of this luxury would seem quite appropriate; but both Mr. Williams and Gen. Dodge were inexorable, and I, whose romance had nearly oozed out the previous day, was obliged to submit to the mortifying necessity of occupying the comfortable bed, while they camped down in their robes and blankets upon the floor in opposite corners of the same room.

We were again on our way early the following morning. Having ordered the wagon to halt for lunch at the Willow Springs stage station, we followed up the valley of Dale Creek in the direction of Antelope Pass, which we reached at 1 P. M. This pass is supposed to be the lowest point in a depression extending several miles longitudinally along the crest of the Black Hill range, and is about 8,000 feet above the sea. From this summit we were greeted with our first view of Laramie Plains, extending as far to the northward as the eye could reach, bounded on the east by the Black Hills and on the west by the much higher range of the Medicine Bow Mountains, which form the easterly side of the North Park.

This pass was named "Antelope" by Gen. Case, who first explored it for the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1864, on account of the numerous herds of antelopes that he found in its vicinity. We saw several groups, but they were careful to keep beyond the range of our carbines, and we were obliged to proceed on our journey with only a mountain grouse and a jack rabbit in our haversacks, which I had brought down with my Ballard carbine during our morning ride.

Our descent toward the Laramie Plains soon brought us to an intersection with the stage road, which we followed to the station at Willow Springs, where we found an excellent commissary prepared to receive us, with an excellent lunch for ourselves and provender for our animals. A further ride of six or eight miles brought us to Fort "John Beaufort" just at sunset, where we were most hospitably received and entertained by Col. Mizner, the officer in command. In addition to his own quarters, which he placed at our disposal, he caused to be put up another fine wall-tent for the accommodation of the balance of the party, and our stay thus far of one night in his camp has been both pleasant and refreshing.

S.

A Day at Fort John Beaufort, on the Laramie Plains—Death of the Elk—Crossing of the Black Hills at Evans' Pass—Descent Toward the Plains—Lone Rock—Camp on Dale Creek—Narrow Escape of a Herd of Elk—Camp on Lone Tree—Box-Elder—Death of the Antelope.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Laporte, Colorado, Monday, Oct. 1, 1866.

Thursday, the 27th of September, was spent by our party at and about Fort John Beaufort, on the Laramie Plains. Mr. Evans and myself took a leisurely ride in the afternoon of some seven or eight miles down the Laramie River, for the purpose of inspecting one of the crossings proposed for the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Williams employed himself in posting up his notes, writing letters, and examining maps and profiles with Gen. Dodge. And the General himself examined, with his military eye, in company with Col. Mizner, the extensive warehouses, barracks, &c., which were in process of construction for the better accommodation and protection of the troops and their supplies. Capt. McCleary, the very accomplished and gentlemanly officer second in command at the fort, returned in the evening from a hunting excursion on horseback, with his horse and that of his orderly literally laden with wild geese and ducks, which he had slaughtered during the day on the Laramie River, within a few miles of the fort. Arrangements were also made with Col. Mizner by Gen. Dodge for an escort of twenty infantry, ten of whom were to be mounted; this precaution being deemed prudent, if not absolutely necessary, on account of the late depredations of the Indians in the vicinity of the route by which we proposed to return.

EASTWARD BOUND.

All preparations being perfected, we bade our friends at the Fort adieu at an early hour on Friday morning and started on our backward course. The weather was now and had during the past few days been perfectly delightful. The sun, perhaps a little too hot during midday, had blistered our ears and noses somewhat, but the soft, balmy air of the plains tended to elevate our spirits, and the hazy, dreamy state of the atmosphere rendered the dissolving views of the distant mountains truly enchanting.

A SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF GAME.

Our road for several miles was the same which we had previously followed to the fort. On reaching a point some six miles from the fort, in the vicinity of a beautiful lake, we were electrified by the appearance of a very large and beautiful elk-stag upon the verge of the lake, and apparently transfixed to the spot by some mysterious and fatal power which he could not control. Several shots were fired almost simultaneously, and after staggering a few rods he fell. When we reached the noble animal life was extinct. Modesty, while it will not justify any material departure from truth, always forbids the historian of any great achievement from arrogating to himself peculiar prowess or writing himself down the hero of the occasion. Suffice it to say, however, that Mr. Williams, whose knowledge of the sporting laws will be unquestioned by those who know him, decided that the splendid horns of the elk, the acknowledged trophies in all game cases of this kind, should be appropriated to me, with the understanding that I should take them to New-York and present them, with the united compliments of the party, to Dr. Durant, Vice-President and General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that a sufficient quantity of steaks for the subsistence of our party during the trip should be gratuitously distributed. All which was satisfactorily done, and the immense horns made fast to our wagon. The animal was estimated to weigh at least six hundred pounds. After following the traveled road to a point within about two miles of the Willow Spring station, we diverged to the left, in a more northerly direction and ascended the westerly slope of the Black Hills to a depression in their summit, some miles north of Antelope Pass, named Evans' Pass, in honor of the engineer of that name, who formed one of our party, and to whose energy and skill in his profession the railroad company are indebted for most of the information in their possession respecting the region over which we were traveling.

FISHERMEN'S LUCK.

We reached our camping ground, in the beautiful Valley of Dale Creek, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, having ridden about 16 miles. Gen. Dodge had promised to regale us with plenty of speckled trout, from the clear, cold mountain streams along our route, but up to this time the only ones we had seen or tasted were upon the dinner table of our excellent and hospitable friend, Gen. Pierce, of Denver City. As we were watering our animals in Dale Creek, just previous to our halt for the day, the General declared that he saw several speckled trout in the stream, and immediate preparations were therefore made to secure sufficient for our supper. The General and myself trolled the stream for a half mile in each direction, Mr. Williams following with a gunny-sack in which to bag our prey, but it was of no avail; not a bite, nor even the faintest nibble, did I have; but the General protested to at least one fair bite and some half-dozen glimpses of the little rascals as they dodged around the bends in the stream. We were, therefore, compelled to fall back upon our regular bill of fare for our dinner, aided by our elk-steaks, which, being fried with bacon, we found most excellent.

CAMPING OUT.

We had at last reached the realization of our hopes and dreams. We were actually "camping out" in the mountains. We could roll in the long grass, drink our fill from the sparkling stream, sing and halloo as loud as we pleased, without disturbing any one outside of our own little party. The Indians might be watching us from some of the surrounding crags, and coveting our scalps as trophies for the adornment of their wigwams, or might be planning an escapade for our stock; but what matter, we all felt that innate sense of security and reliance upon ourselves which always accompanies a wild and roving mountain life—which would, we felt confident, enable us to cope successfully with five times our number of these savage denizens of the forest.

Our "headquarters" had been furnished, through the kindness of Col. Mizner, with two wedge tents, each capable of sheltering and sleeping two persons comfortably; these were pitched near our wagon, and the wagons and tents of our escort were distributed at a respectful distance in our rear. The General had given the necessary instructions to the Sergeant in command of the escort respecting the careful picketing of our stock, and the posting of the guard for the protection of our camp from surprise during the night; and we had indulged in our most comfortable evening talk and smoke, by the light of our waning camp fire, when we were admonished by the cool evening air, and the noiseless quiet which reigned around us, that it was time for us to retire to rest.

AFTER AN ANTELOPE.

After an early breakfast the following morning we pursued our way over the high and somewhat broken divides till we reached the plain which stretches itself between the Valleys of Lone Tree and Crow Creeks. On passing an immense detached pile of granite rock, eighty feet high, and fifty feet square at the base, Gen. Dodge and Mr. Evans ascended with some difficulty to its summit, and reported a most extended view of the surrounding country. A little further on, while most of our party were collected upon an eminence, some of the escort started up an antelope at some distance from us, which, from the shouts and firing of its pursuers, had become almost frantic with fright, and after circling partly round the hill actually approached so near to where we stood that we could distinctly see its wild, staring eyes and panting chest. Stopping for a moment immediately in front of us, it seemed to take in the situation at a glance, when it turned and left us like the wind. Several shots were fired at the beautiful animal, but it seemed to have a charmed life.

A HERD OF ELK.

Still further on we espied, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile in advance, a herd of some thirty elk, quietly reposing in the valley. Gen. Dodge, Mr. Evans and myself immediately dismounted and endeavored to make our way to the shelter of an intervening ledge before they should discover us; but what was our chagrin, upon reaching the desired spot, which was within easy range of our carbines, to find that some of the escort, in hurrying over a hill to our right, had alarmed the herd, and that they were flying from us at full speed. These, with an occasional shot at a sage hen or far-off antelope, comprised the only sporting recreations of the day. We made our camp in the valley of Lone Tree Creek at 4 P. M., having traveled eighteen miles from our camps of the previous night.

After partaking of our frugal dinner and arranging matters for the night, Mr. Evans and myself strolled a few miles up the creek, in the faint hope of meeting again with the herd of elk which had fled in this direction, but they were nowhere to be seen. The next day being Sunday, and, as

"The sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard—"

We concluded to work our way out upon the plains by easy stages, and camp sufficiently far in advance to enable us to reach Laporte for dinner on the following day. We stopped an hour or two in the middle of the day at Jack's Springs, where Gen. Dodge regaled us with lunch from a French patti of plover, which was most excellent, and should form a staple for all self-subsisting travelers. At 4 P.M. we reached the valley of Box-Elder Creek, and encamped for the night. Our route during most of the day had passed over the heavy swells, or sedimentary formations, which lie between the actual base of the mountains and the level of the plains, and which were formed, undoubtedly, by *debris* of the more perishable rocks, brought down by the mountain torrents and deposited in long, irregular slopes at their base.

MORE HUNTING.

On Monday morning we resumed our course toward Laporte, having left our escort to await orders at Camp Box-Elder. Our route lay over very much the same character of country as we had traversed the previous day. When at a distance of about two miles from camp Mr. Williams, who was riding in advance, observed an antelope, lying down, some three or four hundred yards directly in our front. He quietly halted until the balance of the party came up, when Gen. Dodge and myself dismounted and prepared for action, Messrs. Williams and Evans remaining in their saddles, the better to observe the effect of our guns. The General, from his long practice, was able to unlimber his carbine and bring it to bear before I was quite prepared, and consequently obtained the first shot, upon which the animal, evidently aroused from a quiet sleep, quickly arose to its feet, and looked toward us for an explanation. Seeing my advantage, and having observed that the General's ball struck the ground some distance short of the antelope, I concluded that the distance was too great for a point blank range, and therefore decided to fire upon the ricochet principle, which proved entirely successful. The animal fell instantly, and when we reached the spot was almost lifeless from loss of blood, caused by the passage of the ball through the neck, and severing the carotid artery. Mr. Williams manifested great delight at the result, and, without intending any disrespect to Gen. Dodge, immediately pronounced me the huntsman of the party, and awarded me the beautiful skin as an additional trophy. Our commissary, McLain, on coming up soon afterward, hung the antelope upon the elkhorns at the rear of the wagon, and thus followed us triumphantly into Laporte, where we arrived at 11 A. M.

Thus ended the equestrian part of our excursion. The exercise had been long and somewhat severe; but the natural as well as professional interest which we had taken in the features of the country, (150 miles of which we had traversed on horseback during the past six days,) together with, to us, the unusual and exciting incidents connected with mountain camp-life, had made the time pass most pleasantly, and caused us to regret the pressure of other engagements which would soon compel us to leave it, and part, for a time at least, with our most attentive and agreeable traveling companions. My faithful horse had also become an object of sincere attachment. He had never failed me, either in a sudden dash across the plain after an antelope, or the difficult crossing of a mountain ledge or chasm, and I parted with him with sincere regret. But I fear it was not so with my friend Mr. Williams, whose black horse "Chug-Water" (as he facetiously called him, from some peculiarity in his gait) came near failing him on several occasions; once, I recollect, when he stumbled and broke his saddle-girth, and quite frequently when he would persistently try to descend a hill *upward*, or, rather I should say, sideways or backward, instead the straightforward way *downward*.

S.

THE WEST.

Political Affairs—Colored State Convention—The Cholera.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

We are still without anything of interest in the line of politics. The Republicans of this city have made their city and Legislative nominations. The Soldiers' ticket—a part of the bargain between the friends of Mr. Judd and Gen. Beveridge—prevailed at the primary meetings, and nominations were made accordingly. The Eight-hour Leagues are entering into the contest, and have made nominations for the Legislature. It looks as though they were made in the interests of the Democracy, and wholly, or in part, will doubtless be adopted by them. As yet, however, the Democratic Party of this city has evinced but little vitality, and I have not yet seen even the preliminary indications of holding their primary meetings. It looks now as though Mr. Judd would have no opposition. In the other northern districts of the State, "Conservative Republicans" are running against the regular candidates, with no prospects of success, however, and it is reported that Hon. George C. Bates will be the candidate in this district. Mr. Wentworth took his defeat so much at heart that he immediately left for Troy, N. Y., there to rusticate until the commencement of the session. Gen. Butler gave us a "tall" speech on Wednesday evening, in his peculiar vein. He is getting to be as radically extreme as he was formerly pro-slavery and conservative. His views met with a response among the Western masses more heartily than anywhere else. He proposes to stump Wisconsin for the next two weeks, I understand.

STATE CONVENTION.

The colored people of this State have been holding a State Convention at Galesburg during the present week. It was an able body—all things considered—and quite largely attended. An address and a series of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the grievances of this race, and proposing measures of amelioration. The Committee on Education state as a fact that less than one hundred colored are admitted to the colored schools of this State, and that 8,000 boys and girls are deprived of the benefit of free schools. They call for equal educational facilities, that the 22,000 colored people of the State may elevate themselves. The resolutions asked for equal privileges, so far as education is concerned, and demanded the right of suffrage as a right, and protesting against taxation without representation. The address to the people of the State is a well-written document, principally confined to the discussion of the educational and suffrage questions. These are discussed logically and well.

THE CHOLERA.

This disease is now abating. For a week it was very bad in this City, and created much excitement here and in the surrounding country. Men fled from the City, and justified their cowardice by spreading grossly exaggerated reports respecting its ravages. The people of the interior became alarmed, and trade dropped off to next to nothing. It was bad enough for a few days; but it was augmented tenfold by the reports which reached the country. And our friends of St. Louis were not short in spreading these false and exaggerated stories up and down the Mississippi, and to create the impression that it was as much as a man's life was worth to visit Chicago. I have staid through it, and *have not seen a single case,* although from a residence here of thirteen years I have a good many acquaintances. The most of it was among the foreign element of the lower class—the intemperate, and such as domicil the pig and the cow under the same roof with themselves. There are exceptions; but this has been the rule.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

This congressional district continues to pay heavily in the strong box of the Internal Revenue Collector. For the month of September the receipts were $492,935. Of this distilled and fermented liquors paid $188,000, and tobacco about $60,000, and the railroads $20,000.

MURDERS.

Chicago is gaining a rather unenviable reputation as a city of crime. Two more murders have occurred since my last—both the result of too much liquor. The first grew out of a drunken quarrel in a saloon; the other was a wife-murder by a drunken husband. This swells the number of homicides now in our jail awaiting trial to eight; and every monthly session of our Recorder's Court sends off from twenty-five to forty to the Penitentiary, or other places of imprisonment. We cannot well expect it to be otherwise, with fifteen hundred licensed liquor-selling establishments in our midst.

AN INCIDENT.

I forgot to mention an incident connected with the cholera. When the disease was at its worst, a student of Rush Medical College died with it. This so alarmed his companions that the class, composing nearly two hundred, met and voted to disperse to their homes. All but about a dozen favored this movement, and so the session of the College was broken up.

The enterprise of constructing a north and south railroad from Ottawa, in this State, to the timber regions of Wisconsin, is being pushed vigorously forward. Ottawa voted $100,000 in aid of the project. It is designed to supply Wisconsin with coal and the centre of this State with lumber.

Our great tunnel is now within about 300 feet of completion, and the tunnel under the river at Washington-street has been commenced. This latter is to cost $200,000.

Business dull, on account of the cholera.

Peoria—Grand Division S. of T.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Peoria, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1866.

For the purpose of attending the annual session of the Grand Division S. of T. of the State of Illinois, I have made a trip to Peoria, the second city of our Prairie State. Quincy, however, has been for a number of years contesting the palm, and the race has been about neck-and-neck; but I believe it is conceded now that Peoria is a little ahead.

Peoria is a beautiful city of some twenty thousand inhabitants, situated on the banks of the Illinois River. The river widens out here into what is called Peoria Lake. The banks are high, and the city rises in apparent terraces, presenting a most picturesque appearance. It is a point of much commercial importance, and possesses the unenviable notoriety of being one of the greatest whisky producing towns in the country. It is the centre of a large and fertile agricultural district, and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. Its business is varied, and is yearly extending.

With religious and educational institutions Peoria is pretty well provided. There are twenty-two churches, viz.: Presbyterian, five; Methodist, three; Baptist, three; Christian, Congregationalist, Universalist, Hebrew, and New-Jerusalem, one each; Catholic, three; German Evangelical, two. There are also quite a number of societies in the city. There are two flourishing Divisions of the Sons of Temperance; a Lodge of Good Templars, seven of Masons, four of Odd Fellows, two of Druids; a Musical Union; a Library Association, with 2,000 volumes; Mercantile Library Association, with 4,500 volumes; a Bohemian Literary Association and a Lyceum. There are three National Banks, and two private banking-houses. The Fire Insurance Companies and the city can boast of a steam fire-engine. The public buildings are nothing to boast of. The Court-house is not creditable to the city or county. The public school-houses—especially that of the High School—are really fine buildings. A marble monument has been erected in the Court-house square, as a memorial of the fallen Union soldiers from that county. Its shape is octagonal, and on each of four corners is a neatly-carved figure of the Goddess of Liberty. The cost was $5,000, and I believe it is the first soldiers' moument completed in the State.

In a commercial point of view, Peoria enjoys many advantages. It has lines of railways running to every point of the compass—east, west, north and south. The Illinois River is, when in water, one of the noblest streams in the country. This gives Peoria a cheap water communication of great extent, through the Mississipp on the west and south, and the Lakes on the north and east. There is a line of five excellent steamers running regularly on the river, beside transient boats. So that by water and rail, Peoria possesses all the needful facilities for transportation, and much better than most towns.

In manufactures Peoria is far-famed. In the extent, variety and value of the articles produced, it is not exceeded by any other town in the State except Chicago. But, unfortunately for the good of the community, much too large a proportion of her manufactures are the product of the still and the brewery. But yet the foundries and machine-shops are extensive, and employ a heavy capital. Agricultural implements are made here in great variety, and of most excellent quality. There are fourteen distilleries in operation, producing daily some eight hundred barrels of highwines, and I am told that there are more highwines made here than in any other place in the United States. In addition to these there are six alcohol distilleries in operation, capable of producing two hundred barrels per day, and as many rectifying establishments with a like production. And yet this is not the whole story. There are eight breweries in full blast, sending forth their streams of liquid poison to whet the appetite and arouse a passion for the more fiery products of the still. With all these facilities, it is not strange that drinking and drunkards abound in Peoria.

The manufacture of flour is carried on to a considerable extent. There are eight mills, with a capacity of two thousand barrels per day. Some of these mills are large, elegant and costly stone structures. There is a paper manufacturing company, a starch company, and the Peoria woolen mills are largely engaged in the manufacture of cloths, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, &c. A large lumber business is done here. There are three quite extensive dry goods jobbing houses, and nine wholesale grocery establishments. Her trade in groceries is next to that of Chicago. The city boasts of five newspapers, four of which are dailies. The *Transcript*, Republican; the *National Democrat*, Democratic; the *Zeitung*, loyal German; and the *Denveat*, Democratic German. There are various other institutions, such as go to make up a city with "all the modern improvements."

THE GRAND DIVISION.

The Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance met here this afternoon in annual session. It is a strong and influential body, and is increasing in numbers quite rapidly. One thing I noticed which reminded me how strongly the tide of emigration tends Westward. I have already met Rev. A. L. Brooks, Past Grand Chaplain of Western New-York; J. O. Brayman, Esq., Past Grand Worthy Patriarch of Western New-York; A. G. Warner, Esq., T. M. Van Court, Esq., Lewis Britten, Esq., and others with whom I was laboring in the temperance cause in the Empire State only a few years ago. There is quite a large number of representatives in attendance. Gen. S. F. Cary, of Ohio, and Hon. J. J. Bradford, of Kentucky, are expected to address mass meetings during the session of the Grand Division. I will give a further account of the proceedings in my next.

The California Wine-Growers and the Revenue Law.

A meeting of the principal wine-growers of Napa, Sonoma, Yolo and Solano Counties, in California, was held in Napa City Sept. 20, for the purpose of taking measures to represent to the Secretary of the Treasury and to Congress the injurious operations of the present Internal Revenue act so far as regards the distillation of brandy from grapes. The resolutions adopted declare that under the present arrangement their annual loss will be at least one-fourth of the gross product of their vineyards. Arrangements were made for a meeting in San Francisco, Nov. 1, of the wine-growers of the entire State, to effect a permanent organization, and to prepare a memorial to Congress, and to take such other steps as might seem advisable to secure a change in the law. J. Ross Browne was appointed Corresponding Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

The Kanawha Valley of Virginia—Historic Associations—Battle at Point Pleasant—Logan's Speech—Proposed Monument—Mineral Wealth—Raymond City, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Kanawha Valley, Monday, Oct. 22, 1866.

Dropping into this beautiful and fertile valley on a bright October morn, I could well imagine how reluctant the native warrior was to quit it, and why he so vigorously and desperately contested with the white intruder his privilege to live, and his right to the soil which his forefathers had bequeathed him. Ninety-two years ago on the 10th inst. there was fought at the *embouche* of the Kanawha into the Ohio, now known as Point Pleasant, the most desperate battle on our Western frontier, *and the opening battle of the Revolution.* The Indians, under the noted chief, Cornstalk, and the whites under Gen. Andrew Lewis, strove there and then for the mastership of the West. The Shawaneese, and most of the leading natives of the West, united by the unpunished murder of Logan's family, determined to resist the encroachment of the whites and avenge the atrocities at Yellow Creek. The war of 1774, or Cresap's war and Dunmore's war, as it was called, was of short duration, commencing with the murders at Baker's or Yellow Creek, April, 1774, and terminating with the treaty at Camp Charlotte, November of the same year; but was a bitter conflict, and carried conflagration and carnage into almost every settlement west of the mountains.

The battle at the "Point" was certainly one of the decisive conflicts of the frontier. It was fought with unequaled desperation from sun to sun, and more than once the little army of whites almost succumbed to the powerful force of plumed warriors arrayed against them. The dead lie buried near the point of union of the two streams. The Indians were mostly removed, many being thrown into the Ohio during the battle.

A few years since it was determined to commemorate the event, and enshrine upon the monumental column the name of those known to have fallen in this early and fearful conflict in the wilds of Western Virginia. A Monumental Association was chartered by the Virginia Legislature, and the faithful charge committed to ladies. It was determined to lay the corner-stone on the anniversary, 1860. Dr. Wills de Hass, now of New-York, a distinguished Virginian who has studied well her early and frontier history, was selected as orator. An unfortunate misunderstanding among the citizens as to *where* the monument should stand, whether on the point where the men are principally buried, or upon the higher ground, near the Court-house, prevented the inauguration of the movement that year, and the following found other employment for the people. During the war nothing could be accomplished, and since nothing has been attempted. This is much to be regretted, and it is hoped the movement will be revived, and the next anniversary witness the laying of the corner-stone, upon which the monument shall speedily arise. The work should and can all be done, and the memorial column properly inaugurated on the one hundredth anniversary. Let the citizens of Western Virginia lay this matter to heart. It is due to the memory of the brave men who fell on that early and bloody field. It is proper, then, to commemorate the fact that the opening battle of the Revolution was fought on the Ohio in Western Virginia, and not at Lexington in Massachusetts.

Lord Dunmore's conduct has been severely criticised for the part he played in plunging the frontier settlements into this needless war. While on a point of history I may remark, that the late Lieut.-Gen. Scott, in a letter to a distinguished American historian, criticised with some sharpness the military skill of the commanding officer in the battle of Point Pleasant. Whether correct or not, the truth of history must alone determine.

In the inclosure to the Court-house of Mason County, repose the remains of the great Chief Cornstalk, who was so barbarously murdered, together with his son, by a body of marauders or "border ruffians," who attacked them within the fort which formerly stood near the point, where they were detained as hostages. Logan, too, should rest here beneath a handsome monument, but "Who is there to mourn for Logan?"

The Kanawha Valley is rapidly recovering from the direful effects of the war. Western Virginia is, indeed, looking up rapidly in the oil and mining districts. The most wonderful developments have recently been made in the region lying south of Hughes River, on the waters of Standing Stone. A locality known as Oil Rock—the "rock" is not visible, but the name, probably, refers to one of the three sand rock seams deep down in the geological strata—has recently been opened up and astonished the world of oildom by the quantity and quality of petroleum, pure and undefiled, and of heavy gravity, brought forth. Some of the heaviest wells yet found anywhere, have been struck here, and the theory so ardently maintained by certain scientific men that the best and only real oil district would be found along a well-defined line of geological disturbance, is rapidly becoming a fixed fact. The Standing Stone and Hughes River district will be found to be the true oil-producing region. This is the region of the old and celebrated oil springs, and that of the remarkable deposit of asphaltum, so rich in mineral oil.

The company proposing to operate the mineral deposit alluded to, are actively at work constructing a railroad to connect with the N. W. Branch of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are also erecting extensive saw mills, preparing to build huge retorts for distilling the mineral, &c. This mineral yields of fine oil, 140 gallons to the ton; also, seven thousand feet of illuminating gas. A more valuable deposit does not exist on the continent.

The oil districts of Western Virgina now surpass those of Pennsylvania in its best days. Its oil is of a heavier gravity and purer quality. The demand West and South exceeds the production, heavy as it is.

The Coal interest is very heavy. There is a New-York Company operating on the Great Kanawha, at Raymond, a name which the readers of the Times will certainly agree, shall prosper. The Coal deposits east of the Kanawha Valley are remarkably fine. The mines now opening here must become the principal source of supply to the great Southwest.

This whole country is sadly deficient in railroad communication. There is not a single rail between Parkersburg and Cincinnati of use to the traveler.

VIATOR.

KENTUCKY.

The "Independent Synod" of One Hundred vs. the "Radical Synod" of Sixty—The Former's Deliverance—Much Litigation and Vexation of Spirit in Prospect—Trouble Among the Methodists.

Louisville, Sunday, Oct. 21, 1866.

The Synod of Kentucky in its Breck-Wilson address to its charge, "in the consciousness of rectitude of purpose," and "with confidence in the rectitude of our course," arraigns the sixty Assembly men who "withdrew themselves from us" as having made all the division and trouble among Kentucky Presbyterians; "claims as the Synod of Kentucky, the continued faithful adherence and support of the churches and people under its charge," and insists that "we have done nothing justly to disturb our relations to the General Assembly," though "we have been bound in conscience to condemn, disregard and resist all of the Assembly's obnoxious and unscriptural requirements, unscriptural deliverances, unconstitutional, and therefore void legislation, unlawful assumptions and intolerable usurpations of power and invasions of our Christian liberty during six years past."

The conflicting claims of our two Synods and their respective churches and people may cause much deplorable bitterness and litigation.

The Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church South has recently refused to change its name by striking off "South," a three-fourths vote being requisite thereto, but only 50 voting for the change and 35 against. The body resolved to "give all proper encouragement to efforts for the mental, moral and religious improvement of the colored people in our respective charges;" but deemed it "not in our power, nor expedient at present, to transfer our title to church property occupied by the colored congregations that have gone unanimously from us, to either of the two African M. E. Churches that are operating in the bounds of this Conference without authority from this Conference:" and declared it "the duty of trustees of churches in controversy between colored people to defend the interests of those who adhere in good faith to our Church."

Many "Southern Aid Societies," religious and other, are formed and forming in this State.

An Illustration of the Journal's Present Extremely Sectional Course Against the Amendment—Another Important Appellate Decision, &c.

Louisville, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1866.

Once for all, allow me to present a specimen of the *Journal's* sinister influence against the amendment, since the return of Mr. Shipman as presiding genius over its columns. It says to-day:

"For the sake of their party supremacy, the Abolition leaders in Congress are endeavoring to force from the fifteen Southern States as obnoxious a constitutional amendment as could be devised—an amendment which it would be the extreme of degradation in them to accept under any compulsion, and the voluntary ratification of which would be dishonoring to any State, as it proposes, among other outrages, a perfidiously base violation of the amnesty under which the rebels laid down their arms."

Moreover, Mr. Shipman, (whom Mr. Prentice dubs a "statesman" with a political judgment more reliable than that of any of Mr. Prentice's counselors since Henry Clay,) adjudges the amendment "proposed illegally, in violation of the Constitution, not lawfully before the Legislatures of the several States." He also affirms that "neither the Civil Rights nor Freedmen's Bureau Bill received the vote of two-thirds of either House over the veto," and wherefore decides that "neither bill is a law."

Where Freedmen's Bureau agents here transcend their powers, judgment for damages and costs are rendered against them in the United States Court.

Appellate Court decides United States law transferring suits for acts done under United States military orders to United States Court constitutional and obligatory; or, rather recognizes as binding authority the United States Supreme Court decisions holding that Congress might constitutionally confer upon Federal Courts the right to adjudicate any question under the United States Constitution or laws; and affirms that when defendant presents to a State Court a case in which he has a right of transfer to the United States Court, under a United States law not decided unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the State Court should proceed no further in the case.

PONTIAC.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rebuilding Columbia—Manufacture of Kaolin—Rights of Colored Persons—Failure of the Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Columbia, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 20, 1866.

The rebuilding of this city progresses slowly. Of the two hundred and forty-nine houses on the business portion of Main-street, that were burned in February, 1865, during Sherman's occupation of the city, a hundred and seventy remain to-day untouched. Fifty-eight have been rebuilt, and are in use for trade, arts or dwellings. Twenty-one are in process of erection. Less than half, then, have been touched, and less than a fourth have been rebuilt. Yet, the hammer and trowel are constantly heard upon Main-street. Piles of the *débris* of burnt houses still cumber this principal street, and vehicles make their way along roads made through the waste matter and among the piles of bricks that lie everywhere.

MANUFACTURES.

Some attention has been directed to the manufacture of kaolin, or porcelain, in some portions of this State. In Edgefield District, at a place called Kaolin, there has been, for ten or twelve years, a factory for making various kinds of earthenware, though there has never been enough capital invested to properly develop the resources of the works, nor to make such wares as may, with proper skill, be made from the kaolin found there. Skillful chemists pronounce the material (kaolin) lying in this vein to be equal to that at Sevres, in France, where such exquisite porcelain is manufactured. In South Carolina the same wares could be made if we had the appliances and the artists. The operatives hitherto employed, we understand, have been chiefly English. These left during the war, and since then very little has been done in any way. The kaolin is found in several places in this State—near Chester Court-house, in the northern part of York District, in Richmond District, near this city, and in Edgefield District. In the manufacture of this ware feldspar is extensively used, and this can be found in large quantities in the eastern part of Pickens District and in Anderson District, the largest supplies being south of Pickensville, on or near the Anderson line. Some important matters on these deposits may be found in Lieber's reports of his geological survey, made by State authority in 1858, 1859 and 1860. There are fortunes to be made for such as have capital to invest in the manufacture of porcelain, china and earthenware, all of which can be successfully done in at least a score of places in South Carolina.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS.

In the Court at Abbeville recently Judge Munro rendered an opinion vastly important in a political point of view, relative to the jurisdiction of the District Courts of South Carolina. These Courts, it will be remembered, were organized a year ago for the trial of cases arising out of the new relations of the freedmen to the State and to the white population. Judge Munro decides that the District Court has not jurisdiction in issues where both parties are white, nor of misdemeanors where the accused is a white person. He also doubts the constitutionality of the trial of colored persons for felonies in the Circuit Courts of the State. These rulings are based upon that article of the new Constitution of the State wherein provision is made for District Courts, and in which occurs the clause, "which Courts shall have jurisdiction of all civil cases wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color, and of all criminal cases wherein the accused is a person of color; and the Legislature is empowered to extend the jurisdiction of the said Court to other subjects." Judge Munro does not believe that the provision "to extend jurisdiction to *other subjects*" gives the Legislature authority to extend the jurisdiction to white persons—that the word *subjects* in the State Constitution does not mean *persons.* These issues are to go to the Court of Errors in December next for ultimate interpretation. If Judge Munro's present views be sustained, then the Constitution of the State will have to be amended to remove the difficulty.

BUSINESS DULL.

Business in all its branches is dull. The failure in crops, general throughout the State, is to a large extent the cause of this dullness. People have no money. Merchants complain of no sales. Tradespeople, from the same causes, are in the same predicament. Artisans fare better; especially carpenters and brick-masons, who find ready employment but not the readiest pay. Builders and physicians have full work; and of the two, builders get more prompt pay. Institutions of learning are not prosperous. The University of South Carolina, in this city, has only sixty-five students in attendance; whereas in a healthy condition of monetary matters there ought to be three times that number. The Presbyterian Theological Seminary here has seven divinity students, and ought to have—under ordinary circumstances would have—about eight times as many. It is so also with academies and schools—they languish or drag on with about half the patronage and a fourth the pay they ought to have.

EFFECTS OF THE DROUTH.

The extraordinary drouth makes the country very sickly, in intermittent, bilous and remittent fevers. This arises from the escape of exhalations, from an unusual depth in the soil; so physicians explain it. Not in many years has Columbia had as much sickness as now; probably never in the history of the city. We know of two families of five or six persons, in the less favored localities, of whom every member is down with fever. It is possible that this local disease is increased by the immense quantities of rubbish, brick and *débris*, generally, that cover so much of our streets. None of the diseases that prevail are contagious, but almost all are epidemic in greater or less degree.

THE OLD PLANTING SYSTEM.

Beside the change in the system of labor introduced by the emancipation of the negroes, there is a reason for failure in agricultural pursuits in the old Southern States, of which South Carolina is the best example to illustrate. The whole system—the radical idea—of the planter is wrong. He, having an abundance of land, asks himself how he can make corn and wheat enough to live on, while he depends upon his cotton crop for money. He plants forty acres of grain to get about two hundred bushels. Now, were his energies taxed to make the minimum of land yield his supplies, he could make his two hundred bushels of grain—say wheat—upon about four acres. This false system of labor on farms prevails all over the South, and hence the want of agricultural success. And this difficulty is increased by the recent changes in the status of the negro, while, for the present year, the drouth has completed the failure, and that failure is almost utter, and the results are fatal in many instances. The system of farming must be changed, and the small farmer of the North can find the amplest field for success in his style of planting.

Bee-culture is admirably suited to the climate and the flora of these States, yet absolutely nothing is being done in that line. There are fortunes in that one pursuit, which needs very little capital.

WOOD.

Texas and the Philadelphia Convention—Resolution of Indorsement Adopted by the Legislature.

The Washington *Union* of the 25th publishes the following letter:

City of Austin, Texas, Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1866.

Hon. Charles Mason, Corresponding Secretary:

Sir: It gives me pleasure to inform you that the following joint resolution has been passed by the two Houses of the Legislature of Texas. The vote of the Senate was unanimous; in the House there was one dissentient vote:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That the general principles and objects of the National Union Convention, which assembled Aug. 14, of the present year, at Philadelphia, as set forth in their Declaration of Principles, meet our approbation and express the sentiment of the people of Texas towards the Federal Union and on the relations of the States composing the same.

It was deemed by the Legislature of Texas that a simple, frank indorsement of the action of the National Union Convention, including their Declaration of Principles, would be most satisfactory to the friends of the President's policy and the Constitution as it is.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ASHBEL SMITH,

Chairman Executive Conservative Union Committee of Texas.

GEORGIA.

The Adjustment of the Henry County Difficulties.

As stated some days since by telegraph, the conflict in Henry County, Ga., between the civil and military authorities has been adjusted, and Gen. Tillson has ordered the parties confined in Fort Pulaski, charged with offences committed against persons of color, to be delivered to the civil courts for trial. In allusion to this matter, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of the 21st inst. says:

"The people of Henry are under deep obligations to Col. Geo. M. Nolan for his efforts in laying before Gen. Tillson the true history of the condition of affairs in his county, and inducing the General to yield the vindication of the law to the courts. Col. Nolan, we learn, pledged himself to see that the laws should be fully enforced in Henry in all cases of outrage or crime upon colored persons. We know that Col. Nolan will fulfill to the letter all the pledges he has made. We believe that Gen. Tillson is not only willing but anxious that the civil authorities should take cognizance of all matters connected with the violations of public law and the proper administration of public justice. He, however, demands—and in that demand he is right—that in such administration of the law by the civil courts the black people shall be secured in all their legal rights."

The Negro Emigration Scheme—Response of the Governor of Alabama.

In reply to Secretary Seward's circular to the Governors of the Southern States, relative to the schemes said to be on foot to induce freedmen to emigrate to foreign countries, and particularly to Peru, based upon promises of bettering their condition, Gov. Patton, of Alabama, replies:

I am not aware that any such schemes are on foot in the State of Alabama. Should information of any such schemes reach this Department, all legal and other proper means will be employed to prevent the freedmen from being imposed upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. PATTON, Governor of Alabama.

A Tragedy in Auburn—Death of Larry Coflin.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Oct. 23.

Larry Coflin, who has served two terms in Auburn Prison for manslaughter and assault with a deadly weapon, was shot dead by James Hamilton at the residence of the latter, in Ellen-street, at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. Previous to the shooting Coflin and two companions went to Hamilton's house and serenaded the inmates. Not gaining admittance to the house the party then left, and soon after a neighbor reported to Hamilton that Coflin had broken into another house of Hamilton's near by. Hamilton then armed himself with a revolver and proceeded to the spot to protect his property, but did not see the marauders until returning to his dwelling, where he found them again in the yard. He ordered them out, and forbade Coflin ever entering his house again. Coflin replied, "I will go right into your house now," and followed Hamilton, who turned and entered the door, warning Coflin not to follow. The latter persisted in his intention, however, and Hamilton fired on him, the ball entering the fleshy portion of the chin on the left side, and probably taking an upward direction and piercing the brain. Coflin fell in the doorway and probably died instantly.

Hamilton is a carpenter by trade, and is said to be a peaceable, inoffensive man, ordinarily, his worst record being his quarrels with his wife, of whose intimacy with Coflin he was said to have reason to be jealous. After the shooting affair he went in search of the police, and gave himself into custody of the Sheriff at the jail. Coflin has served two terms of three years each in the Auburn Prison—the first for killing a man in Syracuse. For this he was indicted by a grand jury for murder, but the Court convicted him of manslaughter only. Soon after his term was out he was convicted in this city of assault with a deadly weapon, committed on William Collins with a butcher's cleaver, and again imprisoned. His next serious offence was a supposed deadly assault and highway robbery, of which Mr. Silas W. Arnett, of this city, was the victim. While yet on bail under this charge, he committed a second robbery on Frank Kilfoil, in which the woman Margaret Hamilton was implicated, for which offence he was under indictment. Having again procured bail, he was at liberty. He was a dangerous man when under the influence of liquor, and we are informed that his crimes are ascribed to that cause. The coroner's jury found that Hamilton was justified in shooting Coflin, and that the act was done in defence of his home, family and person.

Tale of Real Life in New-Orleans—Love, Deceit and Suicide.

The New-Orleans *Times* states that nearly a year ago, a prominent merchant of that city made proposals of marriage to a woman of English birth whom he supposed to be a widow, and who had encouraged him in his advances. To his surprise the lady informed him that her husband was living, and with profuse tears told him a pitiful story of unkindness, neglect, and finally a separate maintainance. The story ended with the expression of a hope that the divorce suit then pending in England would terminate in her favor. The infatuated gentleman insisted upon her at once departing for Europe, and bountifully supplied her with money to pay the expenses of the suit. She went, and the $12,000 he gave her went also. Presently the lover was favored with a most tender, epistle conveying, in the postscript, intelligence of another draft for $10,000, which he would, of course, pay on presentation. The business of the law proved exceedingly expensive. Two more drafts for $10,000 each were forwarded to this country, and promptly paid. The gentleman becoming alarmed at the drain on his purse, ventured to remonstrate, and begged the lady, if possible, to conduct the business with more economy. The communication in reply, dated at Paris, quietly informed him that the suit had been decided against her, that she was tied forever to the object of her detestation, and that, although she could never forget the disinterested friendship of the kindest of men, they must never again meet on earth. The unhappy gentleman, maddened at his folly, and crippled in business, ended his existence by his own hand. Not long after this tragedy, the real but ignorant creator of it presumed once more to address him, and the receipt of her letter by his friends has revealed to them the circumstances not fully known before.

Visit of the French Naval Officers to New-Haven.

The officers of the French frigate *La Themis*, now lying at New-London, paid a visit to New-Haven on Thursday, accompanied by George F. Winslow, M. D., U. S. N.; H. De H. Manly, Lieutenant Commanding U. S. N., of the United States frigate *Sabine*, and Wm. H. Barns, J. P. C. Mather, and Sereno H. Scranton, of Madison. The officers were the following: M. L'Abbe Reyne, Superior de la Marine Francaise frigate *La Themis*; M. Battard P. Medeau, principal de la Marine Francaise *La Themis*; M. H. Rieunier, Lieutenant de la Marine Imperial Francaise; C. Rocheford, Medeim de second cl. de la Marine Francaise; E. Dehaumay, Ensign de Vaisseau de la Marine Francaise; J. Homeny, aspirant to first class de la Marine Francaise; E. Richard, Ensign Vaisseau de la Marine Francaise; H. de Laperous, aspirant de first class de la Marine Francaise; A Amoureun, aspirant de first class de la Marine Francaise.

The New-Haven *Courier* says: "The officers arrived here about 1:30 o'clock, and were driven to the New-Haven House, and were received by Maj. Sperry and Gen. Russell. The party soon after reëntered their carriages, and drove to the Merchants' Exchange, where they were introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Senate, who were holding their first reunion, and the leading citizens of New-Haven. Maj. Sperry welcomed the officers in a short speech, in which he referred in a happy manner to the cordial relations existing between France and this country. M. H. Rieunier replied, returning thanks for the honor shown them, and said that it was not necessary for him to receive attentions of the kind bestowed upon them to assure him of the friendly feelings entertained between France and the United States. He said they came to New-Haven to see their beautiful city, and to visit Yale College.

The Mayor proposed three cheers for the French navy and for the French officers, which were given with a will. H. G. Lewis, Esq., proposed three for Louis Napoleon, which were also given. B. Noyes made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, and invited the officers to write their names in the visitors' book of the Exchange, which they did. The officers were all very pleasant looking men, and dressed much as our own naval officers. The priest was a very hearty, jovial-looking man, with a large, jolly-looking countenance, and was the largest man in the party. Some of the officers were below the medium stature, and nearly all of them could speak the English language a little. Several of them wore the badge of honor. The party about 3 o'clock left the hall and entered their carriages and rode back to the New-Haven House, where at 4 o'clock they sat down to a fine dinner. After dinner a portion of the officers visited Yale College, and at 6 o'clock the party took the train for New-London."

The South American Preparations to Meet the Spanish Fleet.

A letter received by a gentleman in New-Haven, dated Valparaiso, Sept. 18, 1866, says:

"As there are many rumors of a return of the Spanish fleet to the coast, in order to make their victory more complete, the whole fleet is kept on the coast to look after American interests. In the meantime the 'energetic' Government is making a great display of preparation for the reception of the Spaniards, fortifying the city with such dispatch that there is a prospect of the completion of their plans in something like six years. A number of guns have also been cast, which would be ready for mounting if the greater part had not been burst in their trial. A fine 300-pound rifle was also successfully smuggled from the United States, but unfortunately it was lost overboard while taking it from the ship which brought it out, and it cannot be recovered. In short, while they talk loudly of fight, and are apparently making earnest preparations, they have no 'save,' as they say here, for managing affairs. A navy has been hastily constructed out of the worst material—merchant vessels which have been bought at enormous prices, and will serve for nothing.

The Peruvians, on the contrary, have managed well, and are in a good state of defence. Two formidable iron-clads have arrived—one a casemate ordinary broadside ship, and the other a sort of hybrid monitor. They have besides these two, which are here, two others at Callao, constructed in their own country. Prado, though a dictator and autocrat, has managed the Government of Peru with great skill and success. He is now about to abdicate, and the regular election of President will take place, and, without doubt, he will be elected to the position. He seems to be the most liberal and persevering man that has ever been at the head of these mongrel Governments, and will undoubtedly place Peru at the head of the South American Republics."

Nassau and the Blockade Runners.

The New-Orleans *Times* alludes to the recent hurricane which destroyed half the city of Nassau, and says:

"There are very few people in the Southern States who have not heard of Nassau, New-Providence. When the Confederate lion was struggling to free itself from the Northern net, the Bahamian mouse rendered all possible assistance by nibbling at the strands. The harbor of Nassau was the principal rendezvous of the phantom fleet which gave Uncle Sam's cruisers so much trouble. The story of the blockade-runners is yet untold, the bravest sailors of England's mercantile marine, aided by the daring mariners of the South, carried many a cargo of munitions of war through storms of shot and shell from the hostile fleet, and ran the gauntlet back with a rich freight of Dixie cotton, performing deeds of heroism worthy of the days of Nelson and three-deckers. Nassau is the capital of the Bahama Islands, and contains about fourteen thousand inhabitants, white and colored—the races are so mixed that it is found impossible to make a distinction in the census. There are but few families that can boast of pure white blood. The good old English stock, the descendants of the Southern loyalists who emigrated from South Carolina and Georgia at the close of the Revolutionary war, is almost extinct."

The Insane in New-Orleans.

In reply to an inquiry from Gen. Sheridan, Mayor Monroe, of New-Orleans, states that no discrimination is made by the State or city authorities among insane persons on account of color or nationality. He says, however, that the building in New-Orleans which is now used as an asylum is overcrowded by eighty patients, and he requests that the Parish Prison, formerly used as an insane asylum, but now occupied by the military, be given up to the City.

The Enlistment of Freedmen in Louisiana.

Collector W. P. Kellogg, of New-Orleans, recently brought to Gen. Sheridan's notice the complaint of certain planters that their places had been visited by negro recruiting squads, and their able-bodied laborers either enticed or forced away, stating that this method of filling up the ranks of the black regiments, at a time when all the labor on plantations is required for taking off the crops caused great alarm among those identified with the planting interests. In response, Gen. Sheridan stated that he had not intended that recruiting officers should interfere, in any way, with the laborers on plantations, until all the crops are secured, and at no time were they to enlist men who were under contract with employers. He promised to telegraph for such wrongful proceedings as had been laid before him to cease, and likewise to send an officer to the scene of the troubles, empowered to do justice to all parties.

Insurance on the Bridgeport Furniture Manufactory.

The loss by the burning of the Bridgeport, Conn., Furniture Company's manufactory, Monday night, will amount to about $200,000. The insurance is a total loss to the companies who had risks on the buildings burned and their contents. The Hartford *Courant* says: The following companies lose as follows: Ætna, $5,000; Connecticut, $2,000; Phœnix, $3,000; City, $2,500—all of Hartford. Norwich, $2,000; Massasoit, $1,000; Springfield Fire Company, $2,500—of Springfield, Mass. North American, $2,000; International, $1,000; Harmony, $2,000; Security, $2,800, Home, $6,000; Metropolitan, $2,000; Yonkers, $2,500; Commonwealth, $1,000, all of New-York; Peoples', of Worcester, $2,000; Roger Williams, $1,000; Narragansett, $2,000, of Providence, R. I.; New-London Company, New-London, $1,000. Total, $43,900. Two hundred men were employed in the establishment, who lost all their tools and were thrown out of employment. It was the largest furniture manufactory in the country, except one in Cincinnati. The machinery was very valuable, and cannot easily be replaced.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The citizens of Newton County, Ga., at a meeting on the 17th inst., adopted resolutions pledging themselves to protect the freedmen in the enjoyment of their rights, officially and unofficially, and to maintain rigidly and inviolate all obligations of contract entered into between them and the freedmen, as employer and the other as employe. They also declared that if outrages have been committed upon the person or property of freedmen, they have been committed by lawless parties, and against the wishes of the law-abiding citizens of the county, and that whenever such outrages are in future brought to their knowledge, they will use every effort to cause the offending person or persons to suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the civil tribunals of the county.

Hon. A. Williams, Attorney-General of Michigan, has decided that all persons who deserted from the military or naval service of the United States before March 2, 1865, and have not been pardoned, and all who thereafter deserted such service, or departed from the jurisdiction of the district in which they were enrolled, or went beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into such service, duly ordered, have thereby forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, as well as that of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and the elective franchise being one of those rights, and not an inalienable one, are not electors under the Constitution and laws of Michigan, and, consequently, are not entitled to vote or hold any office of trust or profit in Michigan.

The Raleigh *Standard* states that there are in North Carolina probably ten thousand members of the organization called the "Heroes of America," or, as the opposition papers call them, "The Red Strings." It says they have their signs, grips, passwords, and are all unconditional Union men and patriots, and, while declaring that there are those in the State who wish the members indicted, it says: "Try it, gentlemen—try it, if you dare! The loyal men of this State will make short work of you if you attempt to indict them on account of their Unionism. We dare you to try it. You will be crushed as you deserve if you lift a finger against these Heroes."

The majority of William H. Smith, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in Ohio, is 42,696, a Republican gain on the majority of last year of 12,760. The total vote of the State is 460,908, falling only 814 votes short of the heaviest ever cast, at the Presidential election of 1864. Off the Reserve, where the Union majority is so great that a full vote was not cast, the vote was the largest ever polled. The vote on the Reserve at the recent election was 69,836, against 73,889 at the Presidential election—a falling off of 4,053 votes. The increase in the rest of the State must therefore have amounted to 3,241.

The Princess Anne (Md.) *Herald*, a Conservative journal, recognized as the organ of Hon. John W. Crisfield, protests against the Legislative ticket nominated by the Democrats in that county, and refuses to support it. It says the Democrats showed no desire for affiliation with the Conservatives, and that the Convention resulted in a "great game" for the Democracy. It complains that the nominee for State Senator, Hon. Isaac D. Jones, has always been a prominent secessionist, and declares he will not receive the Conservate vote.

At the Republican Convention for the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts, the following resolution, with others, drawn up by Hon. Henry L. Dawes, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That no man, whatever his race or color, who has been counted worthy to fight for his country can, without the basest ingratitude, be proved unworthy of the ballot, and the Government, which has conferred citizenship upon all, is false to itself if it withhold the ballot from any.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says: "The Grand Juries of the Superior Courts of Richmond and Fulton Counties, have, in their general presentments, recommended the abolition of the County Courts. It is evident that a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the Legislature for the discontinuance of these Courts. The people are restive under the operation of all processes for facilitating the forced collection of debts, and strike wildly at this Court because of its agency in such compulsion."

The Montgomery *Advertiser* is authorized to say that Gen. J. H. Clanton is not a candidate for the Senatorship from Alabama, or any other political position. The Mobile *Advertiser*, however, does not yet resign its expectation to see the Executive chair of Alabama filled by him.

The Use of Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Frank in Pennsylvania—Letter from Hon. Mr. Stevens.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner, Oct. 24.

It will be recollected that during the late gubernatorial campaign in this State, large numbers of infamous political documents were circulated through Lancaster County bearing the frank of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator from Maryland. In the following note from Mr. Stevens will be found a complete vindication of Mr. Johnson:

Graeffenberg, Oct. 20, 1866.

To the Editors of the Examiner:

Gentlemen: I have received a letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator from Maryland, denying all knowledge of the use of his frank to circulate certain documents through our district. He expresses the indignation of an honorable man at the base use thus made of his frank. I am glad that a gentleman of his high character should be innocent of this base Democratic fraud.

Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 28, 1866.

Terms of the New-York Times

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MEXICO.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that the French commandant at Acapulco received orders to evacuate that place as soon as advised of the evacuation of Mazatlan. All stores and supplies not removed were to be destroyed. The capital of Michoacan was closely besieged by a Liberal army, and the garrison was reduced to great straits. Our correspondent, writing from the City of Mexico, gives a terrible picture of the insecurity of life and property throughout the country. Towns and plantations were ravaged by bands of guerrillas, who destroyed everything they could lay hands on. These wretches have in many districts so completely destroyed the harvests that a famine is feared.

GENERAL NEWS.

A desperate life-convict in the Kingston Penitentiary stabbed another convict on Tuesday. While the parties were employed in the cabinet shop a small dog barked at the life-convict, when the other laughed. For this indulgence the life-convict threw a plane at the offender, and then rushed at him with a chisel, which he drove completely through the fleshy part of his thigh, severing some of the arteries. It is not many days since another convict suddenly seized a razor, and, before it could be wrested from him, inflicted about a dozen gashes on his throat and neck, laughing all the while as if it were a rare joke, while the blood flowed and spurted from him in streams.

A meeting of friends of EDWARD KENDALL, the bugler, was held in Boston on Saturday evening, to take measures for raising a fund to purchase a suitable burial lot and erect a monument to his memory. His remains now lie at Forest Hill without even a headstone to mark his grave. Gen. JOHN S. TYLER presided, and it was stated that the principal musicians of the city had volunteered their services in a concert which it was proposed to give at the Boston Theatre on the 5th of November, the use of the building having been tendered gratuitously.

A report comes from New-Orleans that Gov. WELLS and Judge HOWELL, who claims to be President of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, are about to call that body together again, and that they have already ordered elections of delegates to fill vacancies. It is also stated that the Governor claims to have received assurances from leading members of Congress that he will be sustained by force if it should be found necessary.

The new Harvard College catalogue contains the names of nine hundred and sixty-one students, including all the departments. The medical department has five hundred and forty-one, the law school one hundred and fifty-seven, the theological fifteen, and the academical department four hundred and nineteen—the latter divided by classes as follows: Seniors, 91; juniors, 80; sophomores, 120; freshmen, 125.

EDWARD MAGUIRE, accused of being a party in the robbery of the Bowdoinham (Me.) Bank, had a preliminary examination yesterday morning, and was ordered to give bonds in the sum of $50,000 for his appearance at the April term of the Supreme Judicial Court. He was to be taken to the jail at Augusta yesterday afternoon, in company with DAVID BARTLETT and OWEN N. SIMONS, previously bound over for the same alleged offence.

By a law adopted in March last, each County Assessor in California is directed to render annually to the Surveyor-General at Sacramento an account of the material interests of the district coming under his administration. These are laid before the Board of Supervisors, and if the schedules and forms sent by the Sacramento office are not complied with, they have power to deduct 25 per cent. of the Assessor's official fees.

A young woman about 20 years of age, named MARY LOPEZ, died in Chicago on Wednesday, from the effect of morphine, which she had taken two days before, at her boarding-house. The woman stated that her maiden name was MARY HOPE, and that she was born in New-Haven, Conn. She also said that her husband's name was HENRY LOPEZ, an engineer on the Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

A young lady residing in Lansing, Mich., was stung on the forehead by a honey bee in August last. The poison of the sting caused a severe swelling, and so prostrated her nervous system as to confine her to her bed, and eventually caused her death on the 16th inst.

People from the rural districts report that the forests seem to have fallen prematurely into the sere and yellow leaf, and that the trees are as bare and leafless as they usually are a month from this time. There has been no frost of any consequence, and the untimely fall of the leaf puzzles those most profoundly versed in the science of woodcraft.

Gen. TILLSON, now in command of the subdistrict of Georgia, contemplates the removal of his headquarters to Savannah. Maj. C. T. WATSON, one of the General's staff officers, was in Savannah lately and secured a building where they are to be located, and the removal will take place immediately.

Eighteen thousand school children assembled in front of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore on Friday afternoon, to manifest to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., as fully as they might, their grateful appreciation of his rare kindness and great generosity to their city.

The Chicago *Times* states that many counterfeit $100 bills on the National Bank of Boston, are being circulated in Chicago. It is difficult to detect the counterfeit from the genuine, as the former are admirably executed.

JAMES ORR, of Springfield, Illinois, has just shipped from Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., 5,000 trees of evergreen varieties, for the purpose of beautifying the grounds and avenues which surround the grave of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A mysterious murder was committed with a slung-shot in Rochester, on Friday night, the victim being a blacksmith named JOSIAH ROGERS. It is thought the blow was intended for some other person.

The Buffalo papers of yesterday morning contain a call for a mass meeting of Fenians in that city this morning, to take into consideration the sentence passed upon Col. LYNCH.

A petitition to the Vermont Legislature for the creation of the County of Union, from Windham and Windsor Counties, has been referred to a special Committee.

The Old State House in Boston is to be thoroughly remodeled. Its interior is to be entirely reconstructed, and a new French roof is among the many changes contemplated.

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, estimates that there are at least twenty thousand white widows and sixty thousand orphans in that State, three-fourths of the number being entirely destitute.

A location for the Rochester Theological Seminary has been secured for $6,000, and it is expected that the building will be erected early next Spring.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Tammany Hall, the Mozart Hall, the Constitutional Union, and the McKeon wings of the Democracy, through their representatives from the several Congressional Conventions for the Fifth Congressional District, last evening tendered to JOHN MORRISSEY the nomination for Representative in Congress. Mr. GILBERT B. WOOD acted as the mouthpiece of the coalition, and tendered the nomination in behalf of the "united Democracy of the District." Mr. MORRISSEY accepted the nomination, and thanked the delegates for the honor conferred upon him.

The Mozart Hall Congressional Convention in the Fourth Congressional District, last evening nominated Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD as a candidate for Representative in Congress. Mr. WOOD recently declined a renomination, and it is not known whether or not he will accept this.

The Centennial celebration of the anniversary of the dedication St. Paul's chapel commences this morning and will continue three days. Services three times a day in the chapel. On Tuesday morning the sermon delivered by Rev. SAMUEL AUCHMUTY on the occasion of its dedication in 1766, will be read.

Capt. MEW, of the Treasury Department, having concluded his investigations into the causes of the disaster to the *Evening Star*, left last evening for Washington to submit his report. It will doubtless be given to the public in a few days.

The Pulpit and the Preachers—The "Path to Paradise."

It is certainly difficult to define the legitimate sphere of the pulpit. With us its scope is wider than in any other country in the world. There is nothing in the Heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, that is not discussed in New-York pulpits on Sundays. Religion, statecraft, teetotalism, philosophy, strategy, literature, sociology, art, and the latest news by telegraphic wire and cable, are discoursed upon by our parsons, not only as regards the general ideas that underlie each, and the moral principles that are involved in them, but with a minuteness of detail and a pointedness of application that leaves nothing to the reason or judgment of the listener. In statecraft, some hold with Moses and others with MACHIAVELLI. In philosophy, some uphold ARISTOTLE and others BACON. In art, some are of the Gothic and some of the Classical school. All sorts of ideas are expressed about the Atlantic cable and the Fenians, about the late Prusso-Austrian war and the prospects of the Pope, about President JOHNSON and his policy, and about the Fall elections, State and municipal. To be fully up with what are called the "requirements of the times," a clergyman, now-a-days, must have a vast amount of information beyond what is in the Bible, and judging by not a few of the sermons that are preached and considered good enough to be published, he may get a large audience, while having but a very limited knowledge of the contents of the Sacred Book.

It is a matter upon which, as secular journalists, occupied entirely with the affairs of this mundane sphere, we do not pretend to give any *ex cathedra* opinions. But we would suggest to the gentlemen of the cloth, whether it may not be possible for a clergyman to give a scope to his discussions at once a good deal too wide and a great deal too narrow. We certainly feel deeply the importance of having an Alderman from the Seventy-fifth Ward who is of the right stripe in politics and holds sound opinions in regard to a Broadway Railroad; but after having argued in favor of such an one during the six days in the week, and listened to speeches in his favor for six nights, it does not bring us any nearer to Heaven to hear a sermon in his favor on Sunday. How it would affect us in a religious point of view to hear a clerical diatribe *against* the Aldermanic aspirant whose election we were attempting to secure, it is impossible to say, as our temper, ordinarily equable, but sometimes irascible, would forbid us listening to arguments on the subject in such a place. So also, concerning many other topics. Having what may be considered established opinions upon statecraft, art and schoolman lore, it tries us quite as much to hear our ideas supplemented as it does to hear them controverted in a place to which we go for purposes of quite another character. And it is especially tantalizing for us to be compelled to listen to pulpit orators who trench upon those affairs that are the special object of study and comment with journalists—the "affairs of the day." Distinguished as many of our preachers are by their talents, it is nevertheless a fact that (excepting always one or two men of genius) few of them can spare the time or can obtain the facilities for those exhaustive and varied studies which are essential to the formation of such intelligent and trustworthy opinions as alone ought to emanate from the pulpit. Few people have any idea of the amount of documentary and other reading that is necessary for the proper comprehension of the great events which have taken place in Europe within the last half year, and still fewer have the material within their reach, while even fewer can spare the time required for its digestion and philosophical analysis. We know that all this is evaded by most of the preachers on such topics, and they simply take up such views as are expressed in the newspaper to which they happen to subscribe. We constantly see the errors, the ignorance and the prejudices of our more erroneous, ill-informed and prejudiced cotemporaries reproduced in the sermons that find their way into print, and in nine cases out of ten we will tell from the discourses of those clergymen who preach upon such topics what journal has been resorted to for news and ideas. Now, if a topic is worth bringing into the pulpit at all, it is worthy of higher and grander treatment than this. If it be what is somewhat loosely called a "topic of the day," it must be treated in that direction and upon those lines which stretch away into the other world, and which affect the destinies that are eternal; and, what we especially urge, the *facts* discoursed about must be so clearly, broadly and logically apprehended by the preacher, that he shall neither mislead the simple-minded nor disgust those who have a more comprehensive knowledge of the subject than himself. Judging, however, by what we know of sermons of this order, we must say that few of them come up to a respectable standard in this regard, while the vast majority of them are ludicrously at fault. As to sermons on the ordinary political topics and the elections of the day, a recent writer upon this subject has very truly remarked that, in treating of them, a preacher will either utter views opposed to those held by a majority of his congregation, and thus rouse the wrath of his hearers and impair his own usefulness, or he will chime in with the ruling sentiment of his church, and perform a labor less necessary than many others. Those who are informed upon this subject allege that it curiously happens that in almost every instance the political diatribes from the pulpit agree in a most notable manner with the political ideas that are dominant in the particular church to which they are addressed. But we do not see that this circumstance can be found fault with, or that the course is not a proper one on the part of those who think fit to deliver electioneering sermons at all.

That able and devout body of men whose sublime duty it is to guide the footsteps of mortals in the way to Heaven, can never—in this City at least—be hard up for Sunday topics or week-day work. The awful themes of Revelation, the awful facts of this life and the next world, the moral duties and spiritual relations of man, the pious labors and charitable course that are imposed upon us, and that are so fearfully necessary—these furnish scope for all the eloquence and intellect of the modern pulpit, as they have furnished scope to the great sacred orators of other days.

Corruption of our City Government.

In the very striking and able article upon our City Government, which we lately republished from the *North American Review*, we think the author has not exaggerated in the least the terrible state of things in our Common Council.

As the reviewer justly remarks, the approaching Constitutional Convention gives us almost the only opportunity for checking these evils, which are now wasting the means of all classes for the sake of filling the pockets of a few demagogues, sharpers and jobbers. No remedy can be expected from the class who really feel these evils the most—the laboring men. These persons, generally ignorant, especially the foreign-born, never connect their high rents or the prices of their provisions with the corruption of their Aldermen. They never see, or can be made to see, that each million stolen from the City must come out of its property in taxation, and must be felt first of all in rent, and then in the prices of all things which depend on rent. They cannot understand that the corner-grocer must charge so much more for his potatoes or his flour, if the grocer's landlord raises his rent fifty per cent., because of a higher tax this year.

There is no hope, either, in the Democratic Party; they have fattened on these jobs and stealings now for many years.

Whatever is done to redeem the fair fame of New-York, to relieve her of this fearful burden of taxation, which is now driving the middle class into the country, to place our City Government in the hands of decent, honest and able men, and take from a low, ignorant, corrupt and dishonest rabble, the absolute power they now wield, must be done by the Union Party, and ought to be done in the approaching Constitutional Convention.

No one practical duty can be so important to our citizens as this of reforming our City administration, and it must be done by a profound reform, not by a mere change of parties. Several plans of remedy are proposed, which we will not discuss here, but will content ourselves with throwing out for public consideration.

One, often discussed in these columns, is an amendment of the Constitution, which would require one branch of the administration of cities, over a certain amount of population, to represent property; thus making a balance to the popular chamber, and giving those whose interest was especially in the reduction of taxation, a voice in checking expenditure.

Another expedient to strengthen the minority, is to make all the elections for both Chambers *at large* in the City, thus securing, sometimes, the choice of a peculiarly able and honest man, if he chose to present himself, and preventing very ignorant and vicious districts from always electing their fit representatives. Still another suggestion, made in the *North American*, is to limit the suffrage in future, to those who could read, thus excluding the ignorant new-comers and the great crowd of uneducated boys and youths who are soon to swell the ranks of our "governing classes." Still a last, and perhaps the easiest method is publicly to confess (what we are now doing practically) that universal suffrage in New-York (owing both to the indolence of the rich and the ignorance of the foreign poor) is a failure, and to hand over the last department now left to the people of the City—the general expenditures—to a Commission of the Legislature, hoping that the new Commission would govern as ably and honorably as have all the other Commissions, and the City be delivered from corruption and jobbery. These are the remedies thus far suggested; they all deserve careful consideration from the public.

The Magnitude of the Revolution in Central Europe.

By late European mails we hear semi-officially from Vienna, that the future relations of Austria and Italy will be most amicable, that "the era of German battles on Italian soil is at an end," but that a permanent alliance between Prussia and the new kingdom of Italy will be regarded by the Austrian Government as most threatening and hostile. In other words, the Administration at Vienna are seeking to separate Prussia and Italy, to unite themselves with the South, and thus strengthen the empire against the North.

This new policy confirms the probability of the report with reference to VON BEUST's appointment. This statesman is known throughout Germany as the bitter opponent of VON BISMARCK's policy, and is so hated by the great Prussian leader, that the latter would not even treat with the exiled monarch, while BEUST remained his minister. It was he who urged on the Schleswig-Holstein war in order to strengthen Austria, who has defended with great ability the small States against the Prussianizing tendency, and has everywhere in the German Confederation struggled against BISMARCK and Prussia. BISMARCK hates him with all the intensity of a strong nature, and, as we have remarked, he so far forgot the courtesies of diplomacy as to refuse even to treat with the defeated master while the Saxon Minister remained the medium. No greater insult could be offered to the Prussian leader by Austria than thus appointing to the first office under the Imperial Government a foreigner so obnoxious. BISMARCK is not the man to endure such a step tamely. When it is accomplished we may very probably hear of diplomatic relations being suspended between the two Governments, so recently bound by a treaty of peace. Such a step would indicate, with the Administration at Vienna, their consciousness that there could be no real peace between the two Powers, and that the one confirmed at Nikollsburg was only an armed truce. BISMARCK himself has said openly that Prussia must be ready for another war to defend what she has won. VON BEUST as Minister at the Austrian Capital would show the wisdom of this warning.

Austria is evidently girding up her loins for a future and more desperate struggle for the Empire of Germany. Immense exertions are being made to arm her forces with a new and superior breech-loader (it is said) of American invention. But what is wiser still, the young Emperor, seeing the true cause of his defeat in the want of union of his peoples, and forgetting the bigotry and despotism of the Hapsburgs in calling in VON BEUST, is in some degree invoking the ideas of the age on his side. An ultra Catholic Emperor, he summons a Protestant; an Austrian, he calls for the advice of a Saxon, and, though wedded to the Imperial right of his House over all his provinces, he has for Minister a man who is openly in favor of the autonomy of Hungary, of a separate Administration for that kingdom, of the full freedom of the Protestant Church, and strongly opposed to the Jesuits, the *Concordat* and to ultramontanism.

His appointment, if confirmed, would indicate a remarkable change at hand, in the relations of Austria to Hungary. It would show that the Emperor contemplated the most conciliatory measures toward that disaffected province, and even the yielding to their extreme demands of a separate administration, or "dualism" as the Germans call it. If this were granted, similar privileges would have to be yielded to the other provinces, and Austria might soon become a parliamentary kingdom, with the various nationalities at length united under one representative government. Perhaps this is the broad and liberal policy before the minds of the present advisers of FRANCIS JOSEPH. Such an appointment, too, would show, what has been long threatened, the final severance of the Vienna Government from the alliance with Jesuits and the Ultramontane party. The present unfortunate Mexican Emperor, who may yet sit on the throne of the Kaiser, has always led this tendency or party in the Empire; and if FRANCIS JOSEPH does not adopt it, the people may yet call in MAXIMILIAN to take his place.

But hopeful for Austria as are these rumors, we confess that we doubt their truth, or the success of any change of policy on the part of the Imperial Government. The time may have passed for conciliating Hungary. All privileges granted now are only so many extorted from Austria's weakness, and are possibly not conferred with generosity nor received with gratitude. The Hungarians hate the Empire, and desire nothing so much as an entire separation. No Hapsburg can well be trusted by a Magyar. The Protestants of Hungary can hardly be beguiled by the once Jesuitical Government of Vienna. We can expect many things sooner than liberality, or sound administration, or generosity from the Hapsburgs.

Religious and National Conflicts.

One of the lessons which the reading of history suggests to many minds is that of how few great controlling ideas have shaped the course of military and political events, and how the ebb and flow of a few great thoughts have carried with them the destinies and the hopes of the human race. Of these thoughts and ideas theologies and creeds have always called forth a preponderance of activity, for they involve almost all other considerations of race and the mental and social conformation of the human kind.

True, dynastic ambition, the exigencies of increasing populations, the differences of physical development, and of natural pugnacity and notions of honor, present elements which complicate the processes by which nations originate, rise in the social scale, and pass away. But behind and beneath all is the impelling force of that spiritual element in man's nature, which, whether it be illustrated by the Pagan or the Christian devotee or the unlettered savage, is never wholly absent.

The efforts of the Crusaders to turn back the tide of barbarian invasion were called forth by their apprehensions of annihilation; but the religious element made them powerful, and the Cross was the symbol which nerved their arms as well as decorated their garments. As in the days of the Crusades so is it now. The Turk still holds the relics which are so significant of the faith of Christendom; and the international quarrels which have more recently embroiled Europe over and over again, have for their new as for their old pretext, a reverence for the Christian religion, whatever the real aims and motives of those concerned. Bearing this in view, therefore, that there is an unquenchable ill-will between the Christian and the Mohammedan—kept, it is true, out of sight for policy's sake—the present aspect of the Eastern question is historically interesting and suggestive. The banner of the Cross is the banner beneath which the Cretans fight, and it is the armies of the Crescent which are opposed to them. And if, as we deem probable, the Candians are joined by the whole Greek population, it is the Cross which will be their rallying emblem.

Palestine, the scene of earliest Christian history, is in the hands of the Mussulman. That alone must enlist the sympathies of the whole Christian world against them. The only questions which are involved outside of the religious part of the case are those affecting the preponderance of any Power over the to-be-dismembered dominions of Turkey. It is said that diplomacy may settle the difficulty, as it has tried to do before. But there is a sentiment which must be respected in the matter, which neither the Emperor NAPOLEON nor England can afford to disregard. France has constituted herself the protector of the Roman Catholic faith. She reverences the Holy Places and the traditions by which they are surrounded with an enthusiastic veneration. England can do no less, if only for the assertion of her claim as a Protestant nation to a similar religious interest in the early memorials of our common Faith. Russia, also, as the head and patron of the Eastern Church, divided from that of Rome by schisms one day perhaps to be closed, must not relinquish her share of protection of memorials common in interest and value to all other Christian nations. Then the Candian war is at once a crusade and a strife for territory, in which popular religious sentiment must be consulted no less than the views of Emperors and Kings.

There is a middle course which has, more than once, been spoken of. Egypt is a dependency of the Porte, and ruled by a Turkish Pacha. Her population is Mohammedan chiefly, and is in fact now in arms against the Candiotes. But unlike his predecessors, for the most part, the present Viceroy is liberal in his ideas, and generally regarded as a just and humane man. It might be possible for Palestine to pass into his trusteeship on behalf of the Christian Powers. Turkey, meanwhile, would pass out of existence as an independent sovereignty. That this is practicable seems to be pretty well acknowledged already. Turkey could not stand alone, and would fall if support were withdrawn from her. Her fall would involve the necessity for some change in the control of the passage to the Black Sea, and at the same time the British overland route to India could not be disturbed without immediate war with the English. There seems a disposition by England to concede to Russia the Black Sea question, provided Egypt be secured. With these matters NAPOLEON has little concern. It is only necessary for his credit that he take his part in securing the rights of Christians in Palestine and Jerusalem, and in ending the miserable spectacle of Turkish officials frowning upon and extorting from the pilgrims who still flock in thousands to the Holy Land.

The whole subject of the similarity of ideas which are now agitating Europe, and those which agitated Europe from the days of Peter the Hermit down to the disastrous close of the Eighth Crusade, is highly interesting and suggestive, and cannot be discussed within the limits of a newspaper article. Enough has been said, however, to show that the Eastern question arises from very old and very deeply seated feelings. Upon proper occasion the world is not less easily roused to fury, and even fanaticism, than of old, and the Cretan insurrection with its attendant incidents, possesses a gravity which no careful thinker would dream of underestimating.

Mr. Browning's Letter and Judge Handy's Decision.

It seems from the recent letter of Secretary BROWNING that both he and the President, (since the President desired the publication of the letter,) are utterly opposed to the Constitutional Amendment. They can see no good in any part of it, no reason why it should be adopted, and many reasons why it should not. Let us look a little at the reasons which the letter puts forth.

The objection which Mr. BROWNING makes against the first section of the Amendment is, that its "object and purpose is to subordinate the State judiciaries in all things to Federal supervision and control; to totally annihilate the independence and sovereignty of State judiciaries in the administration of State laws and the authority and control of the States over matters of purely domestic and local concern." This is surely a very terrible "object and purpose;" and if the statement were true, and there was anything in the Amendment calculated to carry that object out, it might well be a reason for opposing it.

The provision which, in Mr. BROWNING's opinion has such a portentous object, is simply this: "Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Mr. BROWNING tells us that the Constitution already provides that this shall not be done by the United States, and that, as he believes, "a similar limitation upon the powers of the States respectively" is contained in most if not all of the State Constitutions. And he asks why should this limitation be inserted in the Federal Constitution also? We can tell him very briefly. It is the fact, though Mr. BROWNING seems to be ignorant of it, that, notwithstanding those limitations in the State Constitutions, whatever they were, there have been for years in many of the States of this Union a class of persons who were deprived of liberty and property, and oftentimes of life, without due process of law. These persons were called slaves. Their liberty was taken away from them from their birth by the mere superior force of other men. If they obtained any property, those other men took it without process of law. The Courts of those States were shut to them, and the provisions of the State Constitutions afforded them no protection.

Now the people of the United States have decreed that those people shall be slaves no longer, and the faith of the nation is pledged to maintain them in their freedom. The question arises at once, suppose the Courts of those States should still deprive them of the benefit of that provision of the State Constitutions—or suppose any State should so change its Constitution as to shut out this class from its protection—shall they be left then without any protection? Shall not the Constitution of the United States put its shield before every one exposed to such a danger? We presume Mr. BROWNING would say there is no such danger. If there is none, then the new provision of the Federal Constitution will not be appealed to, and all the imaginary horrors which he depicts will remain in his imagination. If we should grant that there was any danger of the results which he depicts, the States could very easily protect themselves from them by refraining from depriving any one of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Is it so hard that they should not have the liberty of taking them away?

Mr. BROWNING says: "In a controversy between two neighbors about the ownership of a pig the unsuccessful party may allege that the State tribunals have deprived him of his property without due process of law, and take the case before the Federal tribunals for revision." But, suppose the allegation is true? Can Mr. BROWNING or any one else suggest a reason why the Federal tribunals should not revise the case? The Federal Constitution provides that no State shall pass a law impairing the validity of contracts, and the Federal Courts have been repeatedly called upon to pass upon the validity of State laws under that provision. Are not the life, liberty and property of the citizen at least as worthy the attention of the Federal courts as his contracts?

Says Mr. BROWNING: "If a murderer be arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, he may claim the benefit of the new constitutional provision, allege that a State is about to deprive him of life without due process of law, and arrest all further proceedings until the Federal Government shall have inquired whether a State has a right to punish its own citizens for an infraction of its own laws." Not so, Mr. BROWNING, but till the Federal Courts have inquired whether he is being deprived of life without due process of law. And if he is so being deprived of life, can you imagine any reason why the Federal Government should not interfere for his protection?

The necessity of some such protection for the freedmen is plainly evidenced by the decision, which we published a day or two since, of Chief Justice HANDY, of Mississippi, in the case of JAMES LEWIS, a freedman convicted of carrying firearms contrary to a law passed by the Legislature of that State in November, 1865.

The Constitution of the United States, by one of the amendments passed at the same time with the clause to which Mr. BROWNING refers, provides that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." But this restriction is like the other, which Mr. BROWNING shows to be a restriction upon the power of the United States alone, and gave to JAMES LEWIS no protection against the law of Mississippi, which deprived him, because of his color, of a right which every white man possessed. Mr. BROWNING would doubtless urge that the State Constitution had a similar clause, and we find that that Constitution does provide that "every citizen has the right to bear arms in defence of himself and the State." But Judge HANDY got round that safeguard very easily, by declaring that LEWIS, being a freedman, was not a citizen, and that the Civil Rights Bill, which declared him such, was contrary to the Constitution of the United States, which he could hardly have done if the proposed amendment had formed part of the Constitution. And so Mr. LEWIS was ordered to pay a fine and costs, and was sent to jail for five days, thence to *be hired out* for the payment of the fine and costs. And his firearm was doubtless taken away from him, although it may have been a musket which he had bravely borne in the service of the United States against the rebellion. This decision, as will be easily seen, practically disarms the whole freed population of Mississippi, and leaves them unprotected in a state of society which is such that another Judge decided against this same law on the sole ground that, "while the citizens of the State and other white persons are allowed to carry arms, the freedmen *can have no adequate protection against acts of violence unless they are allowed the same privilege.*"

It is against just such legislation and such judicial decisions that the first section of the Amendment is designed to furnish a protection. If the States, or any of them design to have such laws, they ought to be prevented by the power of the Federal Government; and if they do not desire to have the Federal Courts interfere with their laws, they will only have to deal justly and equitably with all classes of their people.

Follies and Fashion.

The outcry against the extravagant prices of various articles of dress is a very natural one, and deserves more consideration than is usually given to it. It is not that a few people dress magnificently and pay for the luxury—if luxury it be—but that false ideas about money, respectability, taste and mercantile honor and good faith become the rule rather than the exception. And, more than this, there is induced a great deal of real private anxiety and distress among those weak creatures who "must be in the fashion," even if they starve body and soul to achieve their end. Many a home is rendered cheerless, and many a parent driven into chronic melancholy, by these absurdities. The whole tone of society becomes lowered, and the costumer becomes the arbiter of our lives and fortunes, and too often of our sacred honor.

There was a time when the price of a garment or a headdress bore some relation to its cost of production. That is all gone by. Now the price is fixed solely by the ideas of profit which the vender entertains, or the ignorance and vanity of the purchaser. These ideas vary greatly. For instance, a man shall need an overcoat for the coming Winter. He will be asked, for an article of precisely the same intrinsic value, all sorts of prices, varying as much as one hundred per cent. from each other. He wants a felt basin for his head, and can pay double as much in one place for it as in another, while in all, the miserable little covering costs three times its fair value. If his wife need a bonnet—this subject, however, claims reverential treatment, for the bonnet is truly a priceless attribute of the fair sex. It is, as is the human frame, fearfully and wonderfully made. It has no likeness to anything this side Celestials. But financially it is one of the important facts of the day, and must be considered from that point of view. The bonnet (or hat for it is indifferently named both) is a sort of currency, not of paper, but of straw, silk, velvet and flowers. Like paper, however, its value is wholly conventional. Intrinsically it may not be worth five dollars; with the stamp of the *modiste* upon it, it is worth seventy-five. Thus it has ceased to be an article of dress, and has instead become an emblem of greenbacks. It may and does induce neuralgia, earache, deafness, and all the affections incidental to a cold in the head, but no matter—it costs a heap of money and that is enough.

We should be sorry to exaggerate, but every lady knows that we speak the truth on this matter—the term "lady," however, leads us to a new branch of the subject. There used to be among the women of this country, and still is among many—perhaps, a majority of them—a sort of moral dignity and mental self-sustainment which rendered them no less respected than admired. They used to dress *well*, and do now. They are as *distingué* in appearance as any English or French Countess who affects the mode. But there has grown up among persons of less assured position a mania for what are called French fashions; and if a bonnet or anything else can, by any method, be described as "Parisian" it rises in value, or rather cost, to an indefinite extent. Thus, we hear of establishments which fix a price below which no bonnet is sold. The article could be made and sold by another bonnet-maker for half the money, and often is, but that establishment is alone recognized as possessing the true "style," and to buy one at any other place would be thought so very "low"—that is, thought "low" by those who have misgivings as to their own *status* in the fashionable world, and are seldom admitted into circles which have always been of a higher grade than even those whose whole existence is passed in the study of ribbons and lace.

It is time that there be some change in all these matters. We suggest one. Let garments and head-coverings be sold at fair prices, and let a greenback proportioned to the taste and ability of the wearer be affixed thereto, as their chief ornament. At present it is impossible to guess at the price of them by their appearance; and it is simply intolerable to the would-be woman of fashion that her seventy-five dollar hat looks no better than the twenty-five hat of her neighbor—a fifty-dollar bill pinned on the waterfall (there would not be room on the crown,) would equalize the matter in the scale of "gentility." As for the felt basin and the felt stove-pipe which grace the brows of the other gender, they might be ticketed with their styles and titles and prices, while the broadcloth eccentricities which some young men, and some old men who cannot resign the "halcyon days of their youth," accept at the hands of facetious and prosperous builders of human externals, might be labeled respectively: "This style, $40;" "this Parisian cut, $80," and so forth. There would then, if there could be no very definite estimate of how little a man or woman's apparel was worth, be a method of announcing what it cost, which is the first and last aim and intent of the vain and credulous wearer.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Southern View of the Secession Question and of the verdict of the War.

"GEORGIA" IN REPLY TO "VETERAN OBSERVER."

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 15, 1866.

There is no American of middle age, moved by love of country, who, looking back upon the past glory and prosperity of the United States, does not, from the bottom of his heart, seek again the restoration of national unity and greatness. But with this desire ruling in the hearts of many, there is frequently commingled, unfortunately, an overstrained sense of right, so far as the intelligence and cultivation of the individual admits light, that, disdaining the concessions necessary to conciliation, seeks to bring harmony out of chaos solely by the enforcement and universal adoption of its idiosyncrasies. Honest, such men are undoubtedly, but unwise. And in their effort to walk in the path of political and moral rectitude, with narrow views of right, they often so strain principle as to err in the opposite direction. With such men there can be no peace but in yielding to their opinions and demands. They must rule—or ruin. These men love their country, but not justly.

The true lover of his country acknowledges the fallibility of human reason; admits the proneness of individuals to be controlled by interest; confesses the diversity of aims to attain it; and with an enlarged philosophy seeks to reconcile antagonistic elements, and by a judicious concord of opposite views, involving mutual concessions, aims to form from the differing sentiments a unity of composition, that shall give strength to the whole. It was in this spirit of conciliation that the treaty between the States was made in 1787 and accomplished in 1789. And it is in the same spirit of conciliation that the compact must be continued if we hope to live together in amity as one nation.

Examining the Constitution of the United States, its letter, its spirit, and with the aid of contemporaneous history, we find it to be a compact, or treaty, between sovereign and independent States, by which certain powers were severally and jointly conceded, for the common good, and certain rights guaranteed in consequence of these concessions. Among the rights guaranteed was the retention of Slavery in domestic control and the recovery in one State of fugitive slaves escaped from another. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution by the people of the several States—not by the people of the United States, for until the people of the several States adopted the Constitution, there were no "United States," and consequently there could be no people of the United States—Slavery existed in all of the then States, Massachusetts having but shortly before adopted her emancipation policy. The institution was thoroughly understood in all the States, and the relation of white and black man duly appreciated. Previously, in 1783, upon the recognition of the independence of the States by Great Britain, the Quakers petitioned the Confederate Congress to emancipate the slaves. Subsequent to the formation of the Government of the United States in the second Congress I think, the Philadelphia petition, headed by BENJ. FRANKLIN, was presented, and after an able but brief discussion, in which the Hon. JAMES JACKSON, Senator from Georgia, covered the whole Southern ground, laid on the table. Though averse to Slavery, as were many of the framers of the Constitution and fathers of the country, they understood too well the stipulations of the treaty between the States to violate them. The country had peace on this question until 1829, when a new generation having sprung up at the North, to whom Slavery was unknown, its existence in the States that retained it became with them solely a question of religious fanaticism, in which the guarantees of the constitutional compact were entirely disregarded. As religious fanatics they could have accomplished little. But an unwise Southern resolution in Congress in 1837, denying the right of petition, gave political form and strength to this fanaticism, until it overwhelmed and destroyed the country. Becoming a political ball, it was tossed back and forth as designing politicians sought preferment or place, until the passions of the people became so enraged as to outstrip the aims of party leaders. Made by the Southern leaders the pretext for secession, and inflamed by the triumph of the party whose declared object was the abolition of Slavery, which unconstitutionally and illegally invaded the rights of property solemnly secured by the Constitution, the Southern people, unwisely, I grant, and as I know without due cause, in Convention, on the ground that the terms of the treaty had been broken by the Free States, resumed their original sovereignty, and entered among themselves into a new alliance. The Constitution not having been formed by the people of the United States, but by the people of each State respectively, there could be no central authority to rebel against. A man's allegiance was due to his State, and he was bound to follow her fortunes or be a traitor. The Union was not an absolute, unconditional bond, but a conditional reciprocal obligation, and whether a State rightfully or wrongfully withdrew from the Union, the other States had no claim to the abstract allegiance of the people of that State. But they had the right, in self defence, to pursue the people of the seceding State as dangerous enemies, if by its secession their existence or welfare was threatened. Whatever, then, may have been the pretext for secession, the war that ensued was not waged as against a foreign enemy, but was based upon the different opinions as to State sovereignty and the right of a State to withdraw from the Union. The clash of arms resulted in the assertion over the whole country that the Constitutional compact did not permit a State to leave the Union without the consent of the other States, and by force of arms upheld the anomalous position that the Constitution was framed by the people of the United States, and not by the people of the States. Secession having resulted in an appeal to arms to decide this vexed political question, the Southern people, against whom was the issue of battle, accepted the verdict in good faith and are willing to abide by it. We are willing to be governed by the Constitution as now interpreted. But we are not willing to assist the Radical Party to evade the provisions of the Constitution by becoming our own executioners. If there has been treason, the Constitution provides for its trial and punishment on conviction. But, as if afraid to bring the question of treason into the calm forum of reason, an ingenious device is prepared, under the name of a Constitutional Amendment, by which not only are the political leaders of the South condemned and attainted without trial, but thousands of others who opposed the action of the Secessionists and took up arms against the United States purely from solemn convictions of duty. We are asked to disfranchise those who fought for us, and made every sacrifice for us, in support of a common sentiment of duty. Knocking a man down does not convince his reason. And though we yield obedience to the arbitration we acceded to, yet it does not follow necessarily that we are to stultify ourselves by acknowledging that mere physical power has overthrown the principles that history, argument and practice of the country for nearly seventy years have impressed upon our intelligence and upon our consciences. Did I acknowledge myself a "rebel," I should yield my judgment and penitence, and ask pardon of the Court. But as my knowledge of the Constitution and of the political history of the United States does not allow me to make any such admission, I only accept the arbitration as decisive, and will in the future abide by it.

From this you may see how different are my premises from those of your able and courteous correspondent, "Veteran Observer," and that our conclusions of political questions must be wide apart, until by mutual concessions we may come to stand upon common ground. Will he also permit me to correct an error he entertains as to the effect of the Constitutional Amendment. He is clearly not familiar with our social and political life, or he would know that there is hardly a man of intelligence or social standing with us who does not come under one or the other provisions of the disfranchising section. The chances are that, should our Assembly ratify the Amendment, there would perhaps be no quorum left for business. I am certain that were he a Georgian he would not vote for it. The essential difference between us is this—that he has always admitted the existence of a General Government over the whole country, which I deny to have been the case until the conclusion of the war made it so. It is the old difference of Federalist and Democrat, never reconciled by argument, but which the issue of the war has now established as the platform of the nation's existence. I accept it now, but I cannot "go back" upon my opinions entertained previous to its establishment. Why not then treat past differences of opinion with respect, even though they may have been erroneous, and seek to win us by manly treatment, rather than by exacting concessions as from a conquered people? Which will be the wisest statesmanship? We are in the hands of God, who in His own good time will lead us to the end of the present gloomy path.

GEORGIA.

Musical.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. HARRISON's ninth Sunday concert takes place here this evening. The programme is excellent. It opens with BEETHOVEN's overture to "Coriolanus," played by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' superb orchestra. Then comes a grand fantasia for piano, played by Mr. J. N. PATTISON, his first appearance since his return from Europe. After that the "Andante" from the symphony in C by SCHUBERT. Then a sacred song by Mrs. ANNA PAYNE. The part ends with the Turkish March by MOZART, by the orchestra. In the second part we have the overture to "The Poet and Peasant," "La Campanella," by Mr. PATTISON: Romanza from "L'Eclair;" Sacred Song, Mrs. ANNA PAYNE, and grand finale from the "Huguenots," played by the orchestra.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

A Sad Career and Melancholy End—Probable Suicide.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 25.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock a lady, who gave her name as MARY LOPEZ, died at a boarding-house in this city, under circumstances which are suggestive of a sad history brought to a close apparently by suicide. The facts, as far as they have been ascertained, are substantially as follows: On Monday last this lady accompanied by a pretty little boy of four years, applied at No. 71 East Monroe-street, and just in the rear of McVicker's Theatre, for board for herself and child. She was well dressed and of engaging address, and the lady of the house readily consented to receive her. On Tuesday morning she came again, with her child, and seemed to be much excited, fatigued and sleepy. She ate but little breakfast, and soon after retired to her room, expressing a wish to be called at four o'clock in the afternoon, and leaving the child in charge of the family in the house. Upon being called at the hour she had mentioned, she replied that she was ill and could not rise. Shortly afterwards she was heard to utter cries of pain, and upon entering the apartment she was found to be in acute suffering. Two physicians were called, one of whom, after a careful examination, pronounced it a case of cholera, and the other thought that an attempt had been made to produce an abortion. Upon being questioned she admitted having taken morphine, and believed she was going to die, though using no expressions that would convey an idea of premeditated suicide. As it seemed likely that she would not recover, she was questioned as to the whereabouts of her friends. She stated that she had no relations in the city, but mentioned the names of F. NEWHALL and J. E. GREEN, of KELLEY & LEON's Minstrels, as acquaintances who could furnish all necessary information in regard to her previous history. She had previously told the lady of the house that she was employed as a singer at McVicker's Theatre. She corrected that statement by saying that she had engaged board there temporarily to await the return of her husband HENRY LOPEZ, who was employed as an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. She also said that $400 in money belonging to her was in the hands of Judge SCHOFIELD of this city. These few observations embody the substance of all that she revealed regarding her past history previous to her death, which occurred, as above stated, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The following facts have been gathered from the parties to whom the lady made reference: Her maiden name was MARY HOPE, and she formerly resided at New-Haven, Conn., where her family still reside. A brother, named NORMAN HOPE, was at one time associated with Duprez & Green's Minstrels, but left them in 1863. Thus it was that Mr. GREEN became acquainted with her. On Monday evening she visited the Academy of Music, and, requesting to see him, he met her. He had not seen her before for four years, and thinking from her manner that she was either insane or much the worse from excessive drinking, he held little conversation with her, only learning that she was married, and that her husband lived in this city. A gentleman boarding at the National Hotel stated that he knew both Mr. and Mrs. LOPEZ, and that owing to her indiscretions her husband refused to live with her. Another report which has gained some credence yesterday was that LOPEZ first seduced her from home and continued in disreputable acquaintance with her until about two months since when he abandoned her. Since then she had made an engagement at Concert Hall for two weeks. There was found in her dress pocket a portmonnaie containing a piece of paper upon which were the names "Judge SCHOFIELD, No. 96 Washington-street, Room 15," and "MARY LOPEZ;" and another bearing the name of "A. M. BENJAMIN, Armory." The lady was apparently about twenty years old. When she last came to the boarding house where she died, she was thinly clad in a loose morning gown and with none of the customary apparel for out door wear—not even a bonnet or a light shawl. Her remains were taken to the dead house yesterday forenoon. Her little boy is being taken care of by the kind-hearted family where she died.

The Murder at Farmington, Conn.—Former Murders in the Same Locality.

Mr. LUTHER G. THOMPSON, the man so mysteriously murdered at Farmington, Conn., on Saturday evening, Oct. 20, was 36 years of age, and the only remaining son of a widowed mother, the other having died in the army during the late war. The mother is completely broken down by these sad events, and especially by the tragic end of her eldest son. The murder still remains wrapped in mystery, and the Hartford *Courant*, of Friday, calls for more energetic measures to ferret out the murderer. The *Courant* says:

Here was a shocking murder committed on a bright moonlight night, in a frequented neighborhood, within twenty or thirty rods of an inhabited house, within reach of human voices, and at a distance of less than half a mile each way from neighbors, on a spot that was passed in less than ten minutes after the deed was committed by two or three gentlemen in carriages, and the murderer not only escapes detection at the moment, but evades every effort—if, indeed, any has been made—instituted for his capture for nearly a week; and the affair is enveloped in a greater mystery after the lapse of this time than on the night of the murder. We are told that there were fresh carriage tracks in the vicinity of the murder, not only in the road but on the grass near the willow tree where the unfortunate victim was given his death blow—that on a shrub apple tree a little beyond where the terrible tragedy was enacted was fastened a horse's halter, which had been cut and left hanging to the tree, as if, in the hurry of the moment, there was not time to untie it. Do not these and other circumstances already known, furnish clues from which a smart detective could work up the case? and cannot the proper authorities offer a reward of sufficient amount to make it an object for such an one to undertake the job? It is probable that some one well acquainted with Mr. THOMPSON and his affairs was cognizant of the murder before and after the fact. We are informed, on reliable authority, that he had enemies—that he stood in almost daily fear of some injury being done him or his property from that source. This is worth following up, and should be looked after. We may as well give up the foolish idea that the murder was committed by a crazy person, or that a total stranger was the only planner and executor of the deed, and did it without any object or hope of reward. The circumstances connected with it show pretty conclusively that it was premeditated, prearranged, and executed in accordance with the programme, with a motive and for an object.

The Hartford *Times* has the following: There is a singular fatality about the neighborhood in Farmington, where THOMPSON was murdered. It is near the West Hartford line. Though the people thereabout are quiet, industrious, honest folks enough, yet murders, and deaths by violence, seem to be connected with that region and some of the families living there. We will state some facts to illustrate. Some thirty-five or six years ago a citizen of Farmington, by the name of NODIAH BIRD, was murdered near the same spot where THOMPSON has just been killed. The murderer, curiously enough, was mistaken in his man—just as the murderer of THOMPSON is supposed to have been mistaken in the man he killed last Saturday. Mr. BIRD was mistaken for LINUS GOODRICH. The murderer, a wild and violent man from Bristol, named WILLIAM ROWE, had been hanging about GOODRICH's premises all day, refusing to leave, and growing more and more insolent. At length, on a refusal of GOODRICH to comply with all his demands for cider, ROWE followed him into the house, where his demeanor became so threatening as to frighten GOODRICH, who, leaving his family to the mercy of the stranger, fled to a neighbor's for help. The neighbor, NODIAH BIRD, a resolute man, hastened with GOODRICH to the house, and was the first to enter. On opening the door he was killed by ROWE. The murderer stood ready with an ax, and on the opening of the door he struck the unfortunate BIRD such a blow in the neck as to fairly cut his head off, the ax severing everything—bones, muscles, flesh and tendons, and leaving the head hung to the body by a mere shred of flesh and skin. Instantly the murderer dashed the ax through the nearest window and threw himself after it, dashing out the window as he went. He fled to the woods and hid. Not being able after many days of hunting to find him, and becoming satisfied that he was in the habit of secretly visiting the house of a cousin at night for food, the Selectmen of Farmington armed half a dozen men with rifles and employed them to hide themselves and watch the house. It was said the murderer came wrapped in a cloak. And here arose one of the extraordinary circumstances of this strange affair. About 3 o'clock, before the thick darkness had begun to break, one of the watchers, by the name of GAGER, thought he detected the form of a man in a cloak obscurely and stealthily making his way through the yard beneath a clothes-line. Looking more intently, his surmise proved correct, and he fired. The bullet entered the man's shoulder and came out at his ribs, and left the man dead on the ground; but he proved to be, not the murderer, but a Mr. BUDWELL, of Farmington, one of Mr. GAGER's own party of armed watchers. Thus there was a double murder, and in both cases the victim proved to be the wrong man. GAGER was arrested and imprisoned, and for more than half a year he remained in jail, but was finally released.

The mysterious murderer continued to evade all pursuit. At length a strange looking man, all wild and shaggy, his clothing in rags and his feet bound around with the bark of trees for protection, suddenly entered the house of Mr. CADWELL, and asked for something to eat. He looked haggard and dangerous, a regular wild man of the woods, and CADWELL (it was the CADWELL whose son was murdered at New-Britain two years ago) ordered him off, saying he would give him nothing. His wife, however, with a sagacity and presence of mind worthy of notice, exclaimed, "I have something for him—he is hungry—I will cook him a breakfast;" and stepping through the door as if to enter the kitchen, she told her son to run for his life, go to the neighbors, and tell them to hurry, provide themselves with ropes, and come, for the murderer of NODIAH BIRD was in her house. This was done; half a dozen stout men promptly appeared with ropes, and seized ROWE—for it was he, and, after a fruitless and almost doubtful struggle, succeeded in binding him fast. His trial took place in due time, and he was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

In addition to those four murders—that of BIRD, BODWELL, CADWELL and THOMPSON—the families of the neighborhood in question have not been without the experience of a further tragedy, in the shape of death, by violence, of a cousin of the unfortunate LUTHER G. THOMPSON. We refer to JOHN W. THOMPSON, whose tragic death in the machinery of a mill (one of the mills which has just been in arbitration in the case of the Hartford water supply,) excited so much feeling and regret in the neighborhood a year or two ago when it occurred.

A Bold Attempt at Robbery in Maine.

The Bath *Times* gives the following particulars of an attempted robbery at Bristol, Me., on the 13th of October:

"Mr. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, a wealthy citizen of that town, died about three weeks ago, leaving a widow, who, at the time of which we speak, was alone in the house. Between the hours of one and two, a person called at the house, representing that he wished to purchase the place, and after some conversation, desired to view the premises. He was shown the differene rooms in the house, and then made inquiries about the cellar. Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN took him to an outside entrance to the cellar, and opened it for him to pass in. Instead of doing so, he caught her in his arms, and placing his hand over her mouth to prevent her outcry, he rushed with her into the cellar. Telling her that he was a robber and a murderer, and that he would instantly kill her if she made the least noise, he bound her and tied her to a post with a rope with which he was provided.

Being in too much haste to put his hand into her pocket, into which he had observed her put her keys, he with a knife slashed her pocket from her dress and with it hurried up stairs. Finding himself unable to make the keys fit he procured an ax and smashed the bureau and rumaged its contents, and then proceeded to smash a trunk, which really contained a large amount of money. In the meantime Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN had managed to free herself, and it is supposed the noise she made led the robber to think that help had arrived. As she came out of the cellar by the same way they went in she came near confronting the villain, leaving the house upon the run. The house stands about half a mile from the nearest neighbor, and no person, save the widow, was witness to the deed. She had never seen the ruffian before, and no clue exists to his discovery."

Who Killed Jane McCrea?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A late number of the *Journal of Commerce* contains an article criticising the statement of Mr. BANCROFT in his recently issued volume on the American Revolution, relative to the mode and occasion of the death of JENNY MCCREA, whose sad fate has been bewailed by every young man and maiden in America.

The following is an extract:

"On account, therefore, of the important place which this tragedy occupies in American history, it was with considerable interest that we looked at this narration in the ninth volume of Mr. BANCROFT's work. Knowing that it would treat of BURGOYNE's campaign—aware that historical scholars had, within late years, unearthed material completely changing the old traditions respecting this tragedy—it is with surprise that we find Mr. BANCROFT falling into substantially the same errors in respect to this event as some of his predecessors.

The story as told by him is, that as JANE MCCREA was on her way from Fort Edward to meet her lover at the British camp, under the protection of two Indians, a quarrel arose between the latter as to which should have the promised reward, when one of them, to terminate the dispute, 'sunk,' as BANCROFT expresses it, 'his tomahawk into the brain' of their unfortunate charge. This version has so often been repeated as to have become a standing joke among the inhabitants of Fort Edward and Sandy Hill—some of whom are the descendants of the parties involved—and the remark is often heard upon the revival of the story—'I want to know if they have started that story again.'"

The critic contends that Miss MCCREA and Mrs. MCNEAL, at whose house she was visiting, were captured by Indians, one of whom, called the "Wyandot Panther," claimed the former as his squaw, and became her conductor on the march to the British camp. He also states that this savage said that he did not kill her, but that he scalped her after she had been shot by bullets discharged from the firearms of some American soldiers who were in pursuit. He further asserts that there is no evidence that she was on her way to visit her lover, Capt. JONES, in BURGOYNE's camp.

In the latter statement Mr. BANCROFT may be mistaken, but not in asserting that she was first killed and then scalped by savage and British emissaries.

A grand uncle of the writer of this article happened to be Director-General of the hospitals of the Northern Department at the time of the tragic occurrence, and among his manuscripts is a report from Dr. JOHN BARTLETT on the case, written from Moses Creek Headquarters at 10 o'clock of the night of July 26, 1777, a portion of which we copy:

"I have this moment returned from Fort Edward, where a party of hell-hounds, in conjunction with their brethren the British troops, fell upon an advanced guard, inhumanly butchered, scalped and stripped four of them, wounded two more each in the thigh, and four more are missing.

Poor Miss JENNY MCCREA and the woman with whom she lived, were taken by the savages, led up the hill to where there was a body of British troops, and there the poor girl was shot to death in cold blood, scalped and left on the ground; and the other woman not yet found.

The alarm came to camp at 2 P. M. I was at dinner. I immediately sent off to collect all the regular surgeons, in order to take some one or two of them along with me to assist, but the devil of a bit of one was to be found. * * * There is neither amputating instrument, crooked needle nor tourniquet in all the camp. I have a handful of lint and two or three bandages, and that is all. What in the name of wonder I am to do in case of an attack, God only knows. Without assistance, without instruments, without everything."

This statement of the Surgeon on the field, written when the body of the murdered maiden was yet warm, was probably the first ever penned, although the last that has been made public, and shows that the bare truth was as horrible as any of the subsequent modified narratives in song and history.

E. D. N.

Centennial Celebration of St. Paul's Church.

On the 30th day of October, 1766, when George The Third was King of England and the State of New-York subject to his rule, St. Paul's Chapel, at the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street, was dedicated to the worship of God. A hundred years have rolled round since then, and to-day the present congregation commence their centennial celebration, which will last for three days. The following is the order of exercises:

Sunday, Oct. 28—10:30 o'clock A. M., Service and Holy Communion. Sermon by Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D. 3:30 o'clock P. M., Sunday-school Celebration, on which occasion several of the former Superintendents of St. Paul's Sunday-school will address the children. 7:30 o'clock P. M., Service and Sermon by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.: "The Mustard Seed, or the Church in two Centuries."

Monday, Oct. 29—9:30 o'clock A. M., Celebration of the Holy Eucharist. 12 o'clock M., Lecture by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., on "The History of St. Paul's and Reminiscences of the Past." 7:30 o'clock P. M., full Choral Service by the united choirs of Trinity Chapel and Trinity Church, under the direction of W. H. WALTER, Mus. Doc. Sermon by Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D.

Tuesday, Oct. 30—The Centennial Day.—11 o'clock A. M., full Service and Holy Communion. The sermon will be that which was preached Oct. 30, 1766, at the dedication of St. Paul's, by Rev. SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, D. D. It will be read by Rev. EDWARD Y. HIGBEE, D. D., senior Assistant Minister of the parish. 7:30 o'clock P. M., full Choral Service under direction of Dr. WALTER, as on the previous evening. Sermon by the Rector of the parish, on the "Future Work of Trinity Church."

All persons who are traditionally connected with St. Paul's are invited to unite with the present congregation in any of the services which it may be convenient to them to attend. All former Sunday scholars and teachers are invited to the Sunday-school assemblage.

The Communion alms on each day of the festival will be appropriated to the poor.

The music, with the exception of the two Choral Services, will be under the direction of Mr. MICHAEL R. ERBEN, organist of St. Paul's.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Fourth Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Mozart Hall Congressional Convention for the Fourth District, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel last evening, Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD was unanimously nominated as the choice of the Convention for representative in Congress. On motion a Committee of one from each ward was appointed to wait upon the nominee and announce to him the action of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned.

Mr. P. CURTIS ACKERMAN, the "Constitutional Union" and "National Union" candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, has also received the McKeon nomination, in place of Hon. S. S. Cox, declined.

Fifth Congressional District—John Morrissey Accepts the Democratic Nomination for Congress.

The Representative Delegates from the Tammany Hall, Mozart Hall, Constitutional Union and MCKEON Democratic Congressional Conventions of the Fifth District, met last evening at the Anson House for the purpose of tendering to Mr. MORRISSEY the nomination for Representative in Congress, in behalf of the united Democracy of the Fifth District. This District consists of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. Mr. GILBERT B. WOOD, acting as chairman, called the delegation to order and addressed Mr. MORRISSEY as follows:

Mr. MORRISSEY: Sir, as chairman of the several delegations of the Fifth Congressional District, I have the honor of tendering you the united Democratic nomination for member of Congress in this district. Be assured that it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we present your name to the citizens of the district, and we shall use our utmost endeavors to elevate you to the position, and shall, as the representatives of the Democracy of the district, do all that is required on the day of election.

Mr. MORRISSEY replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It is gratifying for me to receive these manifestations of the confidence of the different organizations that are represented here to-night. Although much has been said which ought not to have been uttered, I stand here as one of the humble exponents of the principles of the Democratic Party. That it is necessary for men in high position to fill our offices of honor I do not believe. Other men who have the heart and have the disposition to place themselves before the great tribunal of a public vote have the right, and I am one of those men. With all due respect for my opponents, I do not think that my Democratic friends will regret the action they have taken. They will always find me a trusty friend.

The delegates then retired.

Democratic Union County Convention.

This Convention met last evening at Cooper Institute to hear the report of the Committee of Conference appointed at the last meeting. The Committee recommended the adoption of JOHN SEDGWICK for Recorder, JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., for Surrogate, and CHARLES G. HALPINE for Register. Mr. JAS. H. ANTHON, who had been previously nominated for Recorder, appeared before the Convention and urged the adoption of the report of the Committee. The report was then unanimously adopted.

Judge WATERBURY then read the following letter from SMITH ELY, Jr., who had been nominated by the organization for the office of Supervisor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: For the great compliment you have paid me in nominating me as a candidate for reelection to the office of Supervisor, I desire to offer you my sincere thanks. Your indorsement of my official conduct gives me extreme satisfaction. Let me assure you that I would deem it both a duty and a privilege to accept the nomination, and make the effort and expenditure necessary for success, and would continue to endure the annoyance of sitting in the Board with those whom for two years past I have ceased all personal intercourse, if by so doing any practical good would result to the public or to your organization. But permit me to say that I decline to enter upon the contest, because no possible benefit can be anticipated from my reelection. If the Board of Supervisors continues to exist through another year, I know from my past experience that the efforts of no one member can arrest the tide of corruption which controls its proceedings. I congratulate the public, however, that the Board will probably cease to exist during the coming Winter. Recent investigations have disclosed transactions of the Board of such gross and flagrant impropriety that they would have been acted upon by the last Grand Jury, but for the unexpected termination of its labors on the 12th inst., and which, in my judgment, must necessarily cause the abolition of the Board. An election to it, therefore, I do not consider of any public or political importance. With many thanks for your expressions of confidence, and with assurances of my hearty sympathy with your fight against official corruption, I remain yours, very truly,

SMITH ELY, JR.

Ex-Alderman WALSH then moved that Mr. ELY be continued as the candidate for Supervisor notwithstanding his letter, and that his tickets be printed with those of the County candidates, which was adopted.

Ex-Recorder SMITH then appeared before the Convention, and accepted the nomination for Surrogate, after which the Convention adjourned.

Democratic Meeting at the Brooklyn Wigwam.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Brooklyn was held at the wigwam, in Court-street, near State-street, last evening. It was originally intended to hold the meeting at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, but in consequence of some disarrangement the programme was altered. CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE, Esq., presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman, Hon. H. C. MURPHY, Mr. DEMAS BARNES, (candidate for Congress for the Second District,) Mr. E. O. PERRIN, Hon. A. H. H. DAWSON, of Georgia, and others. The nomination of Mr. DEMAS BARNES for Congress was endorsed. Gen. SLOCUM was present and created a good deal of enthusiasm. The meeting was not only well attended, but enthusiastic in every respect.

The Soldiers and Sailors.

A meeting of the soldiers and sailors was held in the basement of Montague Hall, Brooklyn, last evening. There were about twenty persons present, all of whom had heretofore been connected with the army or navy of the United States. Col. JOHN CREIGHTON presided. The Committee on Conference with the German Central Club made their report and stated, in effect, that the Germans had indorsed Mr. BARNES for Congress, when they had pledged themselves at a former meeting to support Col. THOMAS MULCAHEY, for Congress, for the short term, in the Second District. Some of the members consequently accused the German Johnson Club of proving false to their pledges. The report was signed by three of the Committee, when, as stated, it should have been signed by five. Capt. O'BYRNE stated that the reason the other names were not appended to the report was, that THOMAS DAVIS, one of the Committee, had proved false to the Club. When he went to the German Club he advocated the nomination of DEMAS BARNES for Congress instead of Col. THOMAS MULCAHEY, and he believed that had it not been for the fact of Mr. DAVIS proving false, Col. MULCAHEY would have been indorsed by the German Johnson Club. The Chairman stated that he felt pained to hear that one soldier had proved false to another. It was then moved that Capt. DAVIS be expelled from the Association. Capt. OLIVER COTTER said that although he was aware of Mr. DAVIS' course, he hoped they would give him an opportunity to explain why he had acted in such a manner. He thought Capt. DAVIS should have a hearing before the Club made any decision. It was eventually moved as an amendment that Capt. DAVIS be notified to be present at the next meeting of the Club and make an explanation in regard to his action. The amendment was adopted. Col. MULCAHAY stated that he understood that a member of the Finance Committee, had waited upon Mayor HOFFMAN, of New-York, and collected the sum of $200 for the Association. The Chairman said that he hoped this report was untrue; but he thought it would be well to appoint a committee to investigate the affair, and a committee of three was accordingly appointed. The Democratic State ticket was then indorsed and the meeting adjourned.

New Voters—Results of the Naturalization for the Last Month.

The high-pressure process of naturalizing young foreigners, which has been carried on around the City Hall for the last two weeks, closed on Friday night. The business was kept up till midnight of the last day fixed by law, and it is to be hoped that every one who was entitled to papers investing himself with the title to American citizenship succeeded in procuring them. It will be fortunate for the public if none succeeded in getting their papers who were *not* entitled to them. If American citizenship is worth anything the process by which it is acquired should be properly guarded against fraud. If it is not worth anything, the sooner we abolish all laws for the naturalization of foreigners and convert the United States into a grand goose pasture, where the birds of every clime, from the eagle to the turkey-buzzard, can flock in and befoul our political nest, the better it will be for all parties. The way the thing is done at present in this City is simply a farce. We have endeavored to ascertain the number of voters that have been manufactured by this naturalizing process during the present month, but the clerks of the two Courts—the Superior and Common Pleas—where the business is mainly done, are unable to furnish more than a rough guess. The estimate is that in the Court of Common Pleas there have been naturalized since the 1st of October, about 10,000 persons, and in the Superior Court about 2,500. It is impossible to give with any approach to accuracy the nationality of the applicants without an examination of each paper, but the Superior Court is the favorite resort of the Germans and the Common Pleas of the Irish. In the former Court it is estimated that two-thirds at least were of Teutonic descent; in the latter Court a majority were probably of Celtic origin. Large numbers applied who had taken out their first papers, ten, twelve and fifteen years ago, but had never before taken the pains to perfect their citizenship—thus showing they have, or think they have, some extraordinary inducement in the present crisis for the exercise of the elective franchise. This was more particularly the case among the Germans. What that inducement is, may be left to the speculation of politicians.

The Forged Naturalization Papers.

UNION NATURALIZATION OFFICE,
No. 6 CENTRE-STREET, Oct. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, the Union Naturalization Committee of the City of New-York, have observed a statement in the daily Press of this date, that one OTTO ARNOUX, an alleged clerk in this office, and PHILIP MELLING and HENRY SMITH, have been arrested on a charge of having forged naturalization papers. Neither of the said parties named were clerks or employes of said Committee, nor acting on their behalf, and the statement that they were so acting is a malicious falsehood.

ANDREAS WILLMAN,
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR.,
ADOLF LEVINGER,
DANIEL S. DUVALL.

CENTRAL PARK.

Closing Gala-day of the Season—The Beauty of Decay—Irish Arabic—Winter Sports—The Closing Scene.

Sad as the tale may be, it is nevertheless a true one, that yesterday the last music feast of the season was given at the Park. The Commissioners being weather-wise, no doubt, as they are assuredly every other wise, foresaw that Saturday would be just such a day as would lend all the charms of wind and weather to their last melodious blow-out. The announcement that Herr DODWORTH and suite would hold their last levée for the season upon the Mall brought music-lovers from all ends of the City, accompanied by relatives of all degrees of kindred, got up in every style of drapery, from a combination of the very simplest of forms to the being models of exquisite elegance in their architecture and in their ornamentation; in some instances bordering in beauty on the arabesque. Some people, indeed we might say most people, only begin to appreciate good people and good things when they are about to lose them. In evidence of the truthfulness of this philosophy, possibly two thousand people who had not tasted the sweetness of the DODWORTH strains twice before during all the Summer, rushed into the Park yesterday with blue noses and impatient strides, just to swallow at a meal the entire offspring of cornets, trombones, ophecleides, big drums, and of the twenty nameless twisted things so prolific of sweet sounds. We say with blue noses, and we say it advisedly, for the wind blew keenly from the northwest, and it was only when the sun had unshaded play that it was pleasant to either stand or walk leisurely. The *habitués* of the Saturday concerts were there, of course. They couldn't stay away and sleep easy. These you might distinguish by the comfortable way in which they were wrapped up. They came to listen to the music and stroll around between the pieces; to enjoy themselves when there, and bring pleasant recollections home. The blue-noses, to do them justice, came with like good intentions, but somewhat unfrequent visitors, they were unadvised as to the change of temperature which each succeeding Saturday introduces with the new programme, and turned out too thinly clad for any promenade more breezy than the sunny side of Fifth-avenue or Broadway.

The programme, as follows, was one of choice selection, and was played throughout with that excellent taste and skill which has earned for the Central Park Band, especially during the now completed season, a very enviable reputation:

THE PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1.	March	Rudolphsen
2.	Overture—"Past and Present"	Suppe
3.	Serenata	Schubert
4.	Fruhingsloider Waltz	Kuhner

PART II.

5.	King's Marsch der Priestess, from "Athalia"	Mendelssohn
6.	Overture to "Maritana"	Wallace
7.	Freikugeln Quadrille	Voss
8.	Musical Tour of Europe	Conradi

PART III.

9.	Quickstep—"Flung to the Winds"	Dodworth
10.	Fantasia from "Il Don Giovanni"	Mozart
11.	Amazon March	Michaelis
12.	Galop over Sticks and Stones	C. Faust

Wisdom grows with years, they say; but there is a wisdom which grows riper daily, even after it seems to have arrived at all the completeness of fruition. Of such a kind is the unwearied thoughtfulness of those who in the Park cater for the enjoyment of what ought to be, and we verily believe to be, the appreciative and grateful multitude. Many people have complained, and with justice, of the staring rudeness of the popinjays who on Saturdays ranged themselves on either side of the Mall opposite the Pavilion, fulminating their weak witticisms at the expense of the lady passers-by, smoking bad cigars and salivating idiotically. By a happy arrangement yesterday these creatures in pantaloons, shirt collar, studs and hair were prevented from making nuisances of themselves to the customary degree of perfection. Seats were arranged on the Mall as in an amphitheatre, thus breaking the promenade at this point and affording no opportunity for these cockatoos either to chatter to the annoyance of those who preferred good music to bad English, or to ogle and criticise as they did in the during the music hours of all the previous Saturdays of the season.

THE BEAUTIES OF DECAY.

He who, standing yesterday on any prominent point within the Park, took in at a glance the tall trees of the foreground, the foliage of the middle distance, and, looking south, the cloud-like waves of color which lay beyond, must have thought with the poet, if he did not exclaim with him, "How beautiful is death!" There is no word-painter, not even the artist poet RUSKIN, who could awaken by his description that enthusiasm of admiration which inspires the lettered or the unlettered, when he revels to the fullness of his heart in the feast of colors this glorious season brings him. Autumn puts on his royal robes to die. Let those who would rejoice their hearts with his parting benediction, "shake from their feet the City's dust" and go out into the woods and if they can, in the words of the Psalmist, "Go, flee into the mountains," that they may enjoy the fullness of this blessing. Those who do not rejoice in either the leisure or the legs so necessary to mountain climbers, must content themselves with the knowledge that they are happy in the possession of a forest within a park within a city, where Autumn dies as naturally as among the snowy woods of Maine, and where he wraps his royal robes of rainbow dyes around him.

IRISH-ARABIC.

A great centre of attraction yesterday was on the top lawn west of the Pavilion, where, at a distance respectfully remote from the music, a docile camel moved around to be admired, and bore upon his back that which at a distance was too undefined in shape to appear other than an exaggeration of the hump, but which on close approach proved to be a man. He drove the animal, or rather directed its course by a coaxing application of a small tree, which he brandished luxuriously in his right hand. He was dressed—about five-sixths of him—in red pantaloons, the other sixth being blue jacket, and snowy turban. The pantaloons were the most comprehensive things in that way ever exhibited. They were evidently suggested by the reservoir which the camel is said to carry, wherein he bears nine days' consumption of water. The pantaloons, most assuredly, were capacious enough to contain all the solids likely to be required by both the animals during that period of time. This is an admirable idea of the Commissioners, and these remarks conveying it ought to be translated into Arabic at once, and a copy of it sent to every Khan or Sheik who owns a camel anywhere in or out of Arabia. The jacket of the individual, behind the camel's hump, was blue and short, and when it blew up, which it did, disclosed an inner garment which was not as snowy as the turban, nor yet embroidered. The turban was upon his head—they are usually worn there—nevertheless this was the reason, in his case, why at a distance you could not tell what he was, whether he was a man or only a thing. It spoiled his shape—unhumanized him—it was of such foul proportions. On inquiry as to what he was we were told he was an Arab, whereupon having read of travels in Arabia and the manners and customs of the natives, we confronted him, drew our two feet together, bent our body gracefully forward, and stretching our hands out horizontally, with their backs toward the sky, brought them together with superb curves, at the top of the forehead, and with downcast eyes, repeated in purest Arabic the usual salutation, "*Salaam malek*," expecting of course that he would return it in the customary manner with "*Lekma Salaam*," when, to our astonishment, he smote the camel with the heavy wand he bore, and said, with one eye on the beast and the other on us: "Go on out out o' dhat, will yez? He was Irish, ignorant Irish; he didn't know a word of Arabic!

WINTER SPORTS.

In less than a month from now the workmen in the Park will commence to prepare for the skating season. This, after the pleasures of the Summer and the Fall, now closing, will only be long enough to look after skates and skating-straps, and hunt up the latest thing in jockey hat and jacket. The Fifth-Avenue Pond, the pet sporting ground of our best skaters last season, strange to say, moves over to the other side of the avenue. In other words, the lot on the east side of the avenue, where the pond was last year, is being filled in, but a much larger space right opposite has been secured, and will be in readiness for the opening day of the skating season. We understand that Mr. MCMILLAN himself, famous among famous skaters, is to superintend the affair, which is to be select in the extreme, and to have the patronage of the New-York Skating Club. Rumor has it that there are a hundred thousand dollars lying around loose which will be gathered together and used next Summer for the erection of a skating rink unequaled either in the States or in Canada. Let us hope that rumor this time bears her better character.

THE GARDEN OF ART.

It is stated that preliminary arrangements toward commencing the works at the Garden of Art on Tenth-avenue, near the Park, have been made, and that even the Winter weather will not prohibit the progression of the work. The President of the Association is JOEL WOLFE, Esq., whose well-known energy is sufficient guarantee that all that has been promised the public in the description already published in the TIMES of this soon to be famous garden of fairy-like beauty, will be realized with all the speed compatible with the judicious outlay of a million dollars.

CLOSING SCENE.

At 5 o'clock the sun had gone down, and DODWORTH having just wound up his programme, said a musical good bye in a *mélange* of airs of all nations, finishing with the soul-absorbing, toe-enlivening Yankee Doodle, with which he worked his audience into such enthusiasm, that for the first time to our knowing they arose from the simple dignity of a hand clap to the more sonorous evidence of appreciation—a hearty cheer, for which acknowledgement of his genius HARVEY bowed, and all the others rose and bow-ow-ed, and everybody's spirit shook hands with his neighbor's and went on its way rejoicing.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

UNION, OF MORRISANIA, VS. ATHLETIC, OF PHILADELPHIA—THE UNIONS VICTORIOUS—HEAVY BATTING AND SHARP FIELDING—SCORE 42 TO 29.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, which left town on Friday evening to play the noted Athletic Club, of Philadelphia—the conquerors of the Atlantics last week—met their opponents on their own grounds yesterday, and defeated them in a game of eight innings by the large score of 42 to 29. As will be seen by the score, which we give below, the game opened in favor of the Athletics by a score of 6 to 4; but in the next two innings the Unions made 9 runs and gave their opponents two "skunks," the score, at the end of the third inning, standing 13 to 6. In the fourth inning 5 runs apiece were made; but the Unions took their opponents by surprise in the next inning, by the finest display of batting ever seen in Philadelphia, making no less than 17 runs, and leaving the totals 35 to 17 at the end of the fifth inning. In the last three innings the Athletics scored 12 runs to 7 for the Unions, the game being called at the end of the eight inning on account of the approaching darkness.

The game was won solely by the heavy batting and sharp fielding of the Union nine, and not through any bad playing on the part of their opponents. In the fifth inning the batting of the Unions was simply terrific—long hits over the outfielders' heads, and low ground hits, rushing with lightning-like speed past the infielders. Of course the Athletics were somewhat astonished, and their friends, who had congregated to the number of two or three thousand to witness the game, considerably taken aback—particularly those who had invested their money on a "sure thing."

The Athletics played the same nine in this game which defeated the Atlantics last Monday, and looked for an easy victory over the Unions; but they counted without their host, for as soon as the Morrisania boys got the range of MCBRIDE's pitching, they punished it fearfully. In truth, the Athletics were outbatted and outfielded, and received the worst defeat they have known for years. One and all of the Union nine acquitted themselves nobly, and called forth praise even from their opponents. BIRDSALL, the catcher of the Unions, surpassed his best efforts in this game, and added new laurels to his fame as one of the best players in that position in the country. The Union boys and their friends returned home at a late hour last night in a highly jubilant state of mind. Want of space forbids further comment, and we refer the reader to the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Smith, c. f.	1	7	Kleinfelder, 1st b.	1	5
Hannegan, r. f.	1	5	McBride, p.	1	4
Pabor, p.	6	2	Reach, 2d b.	3	3
Martin, 2d b.	2	5	Wilkins, s. s.	4	3
Aiken, l. f.	3	5	Gaskill, c. f.	4	2
Birdsall, c.	4	4	Dockney, c.	3	2
Wright, s. s.	3	4	Sensenderfer, r. f.	2	3
Ketchum, 3d b.	3	5	Fisler, l. f.	4	3
Goldie, 1st b.	3	5	Pike, 3d b.	2	4
Total	24	42	Total	24	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Union	4	1	8	5	17	0	2	5	—42
Athletic	6	0	0	5	6	4	3	5	—29

Fly Catches—Union, 8; Athletic, 7.
Out on Foul Balls—Union, 9; Athletic, 5.
Passed Balls—Union, 8; Athletic, 14.
Home Runs—SMITH, 1; WRIGHT, 1; PIKE, 1.
Umpire—Mr. ANSPACK, of the Olympic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HANNEGAN and BELL.
Time of game, two hours and thirty-five minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.—A fair and presentation festival will take place in December next in aid of the Home and School for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors. The fair will open on the 10th of December, at the Hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and will continue for two weeks. The presentation festival will take place on the evening of the 22d of December, at Cooper Institute. The programme comprises a musical entertainment of superior character and the presentation to ticket-holders of $100,000 worth of gifts—among which are $10,000 in greenbacks, a splendid country residence in Westchester County, value $12,000; a house and lot in Jamaica, L. I.; carriages, horses and harness; no end of gold and silver watches, and other matters too numerous to mention. The funds received from the sale of tickets will be applied to the erection of a new and suitable Home, the present building being quite inadequate for the purposes designed. The names of the officers of the Institute are a sufficient guarantee that the money obtained will be applied as stated. The officers are as follows: Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President; Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President; Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, First Vice-President; Mrs. Robert Forster, Second Vice-President; Mrs. John S. Voorhis, Treasurer; Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem and Mrs. Jno. H. White, Managers.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A DISTILLERY.—ANDREW GREERNAN, foreman of the distillery owned by Messrs. HANLON & Co., Nos. 305, 307 and 309 Avenue A, was, on Friday afternoon, engaged in arranging a plug in a whisky vat, when, becoming confused by the fumes rising from the liquor, the unfortunate man fell into the vat. JOHN QUINN, WILLIAM HAGAN and JOHN GEELAN made an attempt to extricate their friend, when they also fell in. An alarm was given, which brought Roundsman LEARY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, and other officers to the scene, when they succeeding in rescuing all four men. GREERNAN, HAGAN and QUINN were removed to Bellevue Hospital. GEELAN was found to be quite dead, while the other three men are still in a critical condition, and fears are expressed for HAGAN's ultimate recovery. Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest over the remains of GEELAN. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

STOLEN SILVER-WARE RECOVERED.—Detectives KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, while passing through the Bowery yesterday morning, saw FRANCIS GERALD and ANDW. WILLIAMS, both well-known juvenile thieves, acting in a suspicious manner. They took both into custody, and found them in possession of a large number of silver spoons marked "Esther H.;" "E. H. J.," "A. T. C.," and "O'Grady." They found several other articles of silver ware marked with various initials. When arraigned before Inspector CARPENTER, that officer directed that the prisoners be held to await further developments. The owners can see their property by application to the Property Clerk, at the Central Office in Mulberry-street.

FIRE IN FIRST-STREET.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the basement of the premises No. 26 First-street, corner of Second-avenue, occupied by CHARLES WORCH, repairer of furniture. The loss on the contents of the basement, which was entirely destroyed, will not exceed $1,000, and is not covered by insurance. The grocery store of BERNARD BORNET was located on the first floor; the damage to stock was trifling, the contents of the store being, moreover, insured for $1,000 in the North American Insurance Company. JUSTAN REISMANN owns the building, which is damaged to the extent of $500, and insured for $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—When the porter employed at the upholstery store of Messrs. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway, opened those premises yesterday morning he was considerably surprised to discover that a determined attempt had been made by burglars to blow open the office safe. Several holes had been drilled around the lock of the door and gunpowder inserted therein. From the indications observable in the office, the thieves must have been alarmed in some way, and so decamped, leaving their work unfinished.

BURGLARY IN SPRING-STREET.—Yesterday morning, before daylight, the clothing-store of Messrs. WAGNER & STABENER, No. 98 Spring-street, was forcibly entered by burglars who gained an entrance through the cellar. After packing up about $500 worth of goods they succeeded in making good their escape with their plunder. No trace exists of the thieves, and the Eighth Ward Police, are, for once, at fault.

SUICIDE FROM A WINDOW.—At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning MARK TEMAN, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, sprang from the second story window of his residence No. 10 Roosevelt-street, fracturing his skull, causing death in a few moments. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, when it was stated that the deceased had been drinking freely of late. A verdict of death by suicide was rendered. Deceased was 38 years of age, a native of Ireland, and leaves a widow.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an unknown man was run over by a Hudson River train in Eleventh-avenue, near Forty-first-street, as he was picking up coals on the track. The remains were removed to the nearest Police Station-house, when Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest. No clue to the name or residence of the deceased person has been obtained.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offers a reward of $5 to all persons who will furnish its officers, at No. 826 Broadway, with evidence that will convict any one found abandoning a disabled horse or other animal in any street or place in this or any other city of this State. Get name and address of the person offending.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 133 Cannon-street, on the body of MARGARET DOYLE, five years of age, whose death was the result of burns received in consequence of her clothes taking fire from a stove. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.—Last evening, a lad named CHARLES SMALL, whose parents live at the corner of West Houston and Washington streets, fell into the water from Pier No. 20 North River, and, it is feared, was drowned. The body of the lad has not yet been recovered.

THE EVENING STAR DISASTER.—The examination into the causes of the sinking of the steamship *Evening Star* has been concluded, and Capt. MEW, of the Treasury Department, who conducted it, went to Washington last night with the testimony that was elicited, and will make his report to the Government.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED WHISKY LIBEL.—The two young men, MCCAFFREY and FOX, who were arrested on Friday night last and locked up on a criminal charge of libel preferred by Hon. IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., Republican candidate for Assembly in the Seventh District, appeared before Justice DAILEY on Saturday to answer the complaints against them, but the Justice having a lengthy calendar postponed the examination until Monday. The alleged libel consists in Mr. MCCAFFREY making affidavit that he saw Mr. BUCKMAN drink a glass of Bourbon whisky and Mr. FOX was arrested on a charge of giving publicity to the affidavit.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About half-past 8 o'clock on Saturday night, a conductor on a Broadway railroad car named BENJAMIN WELLS, stabbed a cartman named MICHAEL MILES in the left shoulder with a cheese knife, inflicting a painful but not serious wound. The affray took place in a grocery store at the corner of South Seventh-street and Dunham-place, E. D. The assailed and assailant were both under the influence of liquor, and had been disputing about the right of way in the street. WELLS was arrested and locked up.

DISTILLERS PAYING HEAVY DAMAGES.—The cases of ELI BOHM, a distiller doing business at Newtown, L. I., and Messrs. ROE & SHAFTER, distillers, at the corner of Franklin and Flatbush avenues, whose places were seized by the Government in August last for fraudulent manufacture of whisky, were to have been tried in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, but the cases were settled by the payment of $100,000 to the Government by Mr. BOHM, and $32,000 by Messrs. ROE & SHAFTER.

Thousands of Factories

in various parts of the Union patronize PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. We refer, of course, to *olfactories* all of which are attracted toward that wonderful perfume as toward an universal scenter.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.

Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Boys, Youths' and Children's Clothing,

largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

At Gimbrede's, No. 588 Broadway—A

splendid lot of English papier-mache writing desks, &c. Will be on exhibition this week. Prices very low.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits

ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair,

first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

MOORE—WILLIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., JOHN WHITLEY MOORE to PHOEBE MOTT, daughter of the late Alfred Willis, all of this City.

LESLIE—BLACKWELL.—At Orient, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. John A. Paddock, JAMES Y. LESLIE to Mrs. SARAH BLACKWELL, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 27, ANNIE G., daughter of Peter C. and Henrietta Anthony, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Funeral on Monday at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALDEN.—At Newark, on Saturday, Oct. 27, THOMAS C. ALDEN.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 62 Belleville-av., Newark, N. J.

FARNSWORTH.—On Saturday, Oct. 27, CARRIE MARSHALL, youngest child of Vernon T. and Delia A. Farnsworth, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

MYGATT.—On Friday, Oct. 26, JARED B. K. MYGATT, aged 34 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 29th inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HIXON.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 26, Mrs. HENRIETTA, widow of the late Samuel C. Hixon, U. S. N., aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Orange, on Monday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 11:30 A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Oct. 26, HENRY S. KELLOGG, son of the late Warren Kellogg, of Troy, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 89 2d-place, this day, (Sunday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANGLOIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Oct. 25, MARGARET, widow of the late Charles Langlois, of this City.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 161 4th-av., on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MACGOVERN.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 26, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, VARINA T., wife of Burnett Macgovern, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at her late residence, No. 92 Jane-st. this (Sunday) afternoon at 5 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment on Monday morning.

ROGERS.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 25, OGDEN M. ROGERS, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, John H., Charles E. and Ogden M. Rogers, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 218 West 31st-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Mechanics' Mutual Building Material Association it was

Resolved, That the members of the Association be respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the late OGDEN M. ROGERS, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 218 West 31st-st.

G. A. CONOVER, President.
MARC EIDLITZ, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL HALL,
HARLEM,
CORNER 125TH-ST AND 4TH-AV.

This new and elegant Hall has been engaged by Professor ROBERTS, who will open on or about the 14th of November next, a select Dancing Academy, for masters, misses and children. Class can be formed for ladies and gentlemen by applying to Professor ROBERTS, at the Hall, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR
TO THE
WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14. A few choice staterooms can be secured by applying early to DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

REFEREE'S SALE—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court in partition. James H. Coleman, Referee, will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, the following property belonging to the estate of the late John J. Hart: No. 488 Pearl-st., No. 71 2d-st., Nos. 51 and 53 Pike-st., No. 49 McDougall-st., Nos. 492 and 494 Water-st. Terms liberal.

SAMUEL RIKER, Attorney.
No. 150 Nassau-st.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—DUMAS' GREAT DRAMATIC ROMANCE—Will be for sale on SATURDAY next by all booksellers and newsagents in New-York and elsewhere. Price 50 cents. Published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
(Comprising the 1st, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIIth, XIth XIIIth, XVth, XIXth, and XXth Wards,)
SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
EDWARD MITCHELL.
FREDERICK A. CONKLING, President.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE,
Eighth District, (18th, 20th and 21st Wards,)
FOR CONGRESS,
COL. LE GRAND B. CANNON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
CHARLES S. SPENCER.
ROBERT IRWIN, Chairman.
W. IRVING ADAMS,
Gen. C. W. DARLING,
Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
NINTH DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
NORMAN STRATTON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE—A meeting of this Committee will be held at Headquarters, Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
THOMAS B. ASTEN, Chairman.
CHAS. H. HALL,
H. H. HUELAT,
Secretaries.

UNION, VETERANS, AND PEOPLES' nomination. Seventh Congressional District, 11th and 17th Wards. For member of Congress, GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER.

DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL UNION nomination for Congress, [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, Pastor.—The congregation of this church having sold their edifice on Broome-st., will meet hereafter in Palace Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching on SABBATH by the pastor at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. While all friends and families are cordially invited, we would in particular call the attention of parties living above 46th-st. and west of 5th-av. to this enterprise, as a church edifice will soon be erected in that neighborhood.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL, southwest corner 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., minister in charge. Subject of discourse: SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 28—*The translation of the prophet Elijah; or, the departure of the faithful saint for his heavenly home.* EVENING (second part of morning discourse)—*Elisha looking up into heaven after his ascended master; or, heaven as realized by the believer in the hour of bereavement.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and East 42d-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rector. A private sale of pews in this Church will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, 30th and 31st inst., from 4 to 8 P. M. The annual renting of pews remaining unsold will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 1st and 2d inst., from 4 to 8 P. M.

FRIENDS—I SHALL NOT PREACH IN HOUSTON-st. Church on SUNDAY, but lecture at Cooper Institute at 3½ P. M., (D. V.) *Lessons for the Clergy on Common Schools; Parental Duties; The Power of the Teachers' Desk Compared with that of the Pulpit.* Also, *Answer to John O'Mahony's Letter.* Seats free. Collection to defray expenses. Please act, and govern yourselves accordingly. Fraternally yours, CHAS. B. SMYTH.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 46th-st., Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Rhetoric of Divine Feeling*,—and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Jesus Parting with his Mother*—being the third in a course of sermons upon the seven sentences uttered on the cross.

REV. JOHN MILES (MANY YEARS Chaplain of the Bethel at Albany,) will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts.; and at 7½ P. M. at the Seamen's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts. Mr. MILES will attend the prayer meeting THIS EVENING at the Mission.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY of the Youths' Missionary Association of Spring-st. Church will be held SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent City Missions, and ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn, together with singing by the children may be expected. Public invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery—No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses made by visitors. The public are much interested in the great progress and sweet music of these children.

A CENTENARY JUBILEE WILL BE held in 37th-st. M. E. Church, between 3d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, and others, will deliver addresses at 10½ A. M. Love feast at 3 P. M. General prayer meeting at 5 A. M. and 6 P. M., and other services at 7½ P. M.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES before First Society of Spiritualists at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Sabbath and the Spirit Circle; The Unfinished Problems of Creation.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Practical Uses of Spiritualism.* Seats free. The public invited.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. Mr. PARSONS will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the afternoon at 3 o'clock; prayer meeting at 7½ in the evening; communion at the close of afternoon services. Members of sister churches are invited to partake with us.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 28th inst. corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. 3½ P. M. All seats free.

PROF. J. G. FISH, OF THE "EAST JERSEY NORMAL INSTITUTE," will close his discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free and the public invited. Subjects—*Education and Demonology and Obsession.*

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, will (D. V.) preach morning, afternoon and evening, on next SUNDAY, Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway: *On the Peculiar Duties and the Hopes Proper to these last Days.* Divine Services to commence punctually at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, AT Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., every SUNDAY. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Communicants' meeting last Saturday evening in every month, at 8 o'clock.

ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL, (EPISCOPAL, Rev. S. H. HILLIARD,) No. 306 Mulberry-st., near Bleecker. Seats free. Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Persons interested in mission work are earnestly invited to come and help us.

REV. DR. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, Rector of the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in All Saints' Church, in Henry-st., corner Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY, in 53d-st. Baptist Church, two discourses upon "The First Apocalyptic Vision." At 10½ A. M.—*The Glorious Appearance of the Ascended Christ.* At 7½, evening—*His Royal Proclamation.*

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. On SUNDAY EVENING Rev. FOSTER ELY, Assistant Minister at Calvary Church, will preach.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Amity-st., near Macdougal, Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector.—Divine Service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., cor. 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, Rev. Dr. BACON, Assistant. Services for the season at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Sabbath School and Class meeting at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH. —Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine worship at the French Church, Du Saint Esprit, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services. Seats free.

HAS THE GREAT DAY DAWNED?—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will answer the above question on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free, and friends of Christ welcome.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT—PRESBYTERIAN N. S.—Corner of Park (4th) av. and 35th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., will preach at both services.

THE PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. EDWIN F. HATFIELD, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. ROBT. R. BOOTH, D. D. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT.—ELDER DAVID FORSMAN, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. J. S. WHITE at 7½ A. M., and Rev. T. COCKS at 3 P. M., in the Second Advent Meeting-house, No. 1 8 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, by Rev. HEMAN BANGS. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject—*Garden of Eden.*

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be reopened on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., for public services. Preaching at 10½ o'clock in the morning by the Pastor, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. O. MURRAY, of the Brick Church.

LECTURE ON "THE ADVENT OF THE Messiah and the Restoration of Israel;" by Rev. WM. WARDLAW, in the large Hall, corner 13th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. Jews and Christians are invited.

CHRISTIAN UNITY SOCIETY.—THE ANnual Communion will be celebrated and the election of officers take place at Calvary Church on All Saints' Day, THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 1, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
WM. S. WALKER, Secretary.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner 52d-st. and Lexington-av.—Rev. J. P. DURBIN will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Rev. T. F. HILDRETH in the evening at 7 o'clock.
WM. H. EVANS, Pastor.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner 37th-st. and Lexington-av., Oct. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. In the evening, fifth lecture on the prisoners of the Bible. Subject—*Paul.*

SAML. H. COX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY and thereafter.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Preaching in the above Church on SABBATH, Oct. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

NOTICE.—REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D. WILL preach at Cooper Institute THIS DAY, (Sunday,) 28th inst. Services will commence at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCY GILES, Pastor. Services SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½.

REV. BENJAMIN EVANS, FORMERLY Rector of the Free Church of the Holy Evangelists, will preach in Old St. George's Church, Beekman-st., on SUNDAY MORNING next.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY will hold Divine service in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

REV. W. H. GREEN, D. D., OF PRINCEton, will preach (D. V.) in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Clark's,) to-morrow, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Service in the evening at 7½.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH.—J. S. WHITE will preach at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and at 7½ o'clock in the evening at No. 108 West 24th-st.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH IN WEST 33D-ST.—Preaching hereafter every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, by the pastor, Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

REV. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in the Lexington-av. M. E. Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st. WM. H. EVANS, pastor.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGAtional,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Public services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st. west of 6th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. NUTTING, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school Concert at 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 27, 1866.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '71..R.	114	120	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97
11,000	U. S. 5s, '74....C. Indorsed	105¾	400	Quick. Min	55½
24,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	114⅝	200	do	55⅛
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62	106	200	do....s3	55⅜
21,000	U.S 6s,5-20s,C.'65	111¼	200	Mar. Min. Co	14½
13,000	do	111⅛	400	Mariposa Pref	32
3,000	U.S.5s,10-40s,C..	100	200	do	31¾
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..R.	100⅛	400	do....b3	32
7,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106⅝	100	At. Mail S. Co	108¾
5,000	do....2d Ser.	105⅝	100	do....b60	109
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	98	400	Union Nav. Co	112
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s N...	72	700	Pac. Mail S. S. Co	222
14,000	do	71¾	200	Long Island R....s60	55
4,000	do	71½	100	New-York Cen	119¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c.	60	455	do	119⅝
1,000	do	59¾	400	do....s60	115
2,000	N. Car. N. Bs	59¼	400	do	119⅛
20,000	Missouri 6s	82½	100	do	119⅝
2,500	Cal. 7s	119	800	Erie R	84¾
10,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan....C.	109⅛	200	do	84⅝
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '68.	100	1100	do	84⅛
20,000	O. & M. Cer	33¾	2100	Reading R	116
20,000	do	33⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I	92¾
10,000	Ohio & M. Pf. C.	80	300	do	92⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	96½	500	do	92
5,000	N.Y.Cen.6s,'87	95½	100	do....b10	92¾
1,000	Erie 1st M	105	600	Cleve. & Pitts	92
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs	90½	1600	Chi. & N. W	57
2,000	Tol.&W.2d M	82	200	do	57¼
5,000	Cleve.& Pitts.4th	78	2000	do....b3	57⅛
40	Nassau Bank	109	300	do	57
20	Cen. N. Bank	112	100	do	57¼
5	Fourth National	110½	22	do	56
34	Bk. of Comm'th	110	100	Chi. & N. W. P	79⅜
15	Ninth Nat. Bank	115¼	500	do	79½
50	Union Trust Co	105	600	do	80
50	Penn. Coal....x-d	155	200	do....s60	79
1600	Cum. Coal P	61½	1000	Cleve. & Tol	120
200	Amer. Coal	71	600	do	119¾
300	do	70	500	Chic. & R. I	109⅝
32	Adams' Ex. Co	90	11	Tol., Wab. & W	52
580	Wilks. Coal	66¾	500	do	53
300	do	66½	50	Mil. & P.du C. 2d P.	88
200	Spring M. Coal	85	1400	P., Ft.W.& C	109¼
21	West. U. Tel	51	200	Alt. & T.H	44
100	do	51⅛	100	do	44½
600	do	51⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr	75
100	do....b30	51½	200	Mil.& St. P. Pr	76½
			100	do	76⅝
			100	Chic. & Alt	111¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer	33¾	300	Erie Railroad	84⅝
100	Cum. Coal	61½	100	do	84½
200	do....s60	59	500	do	84⅜
200	Wilkes. Coal	66¾	300	do....s30	83¾
200	do	66¾	800	do....b3	84⅜
200	Quick. Min. Co	55½	400	Reading R	116
300	do	55⅜	400	Chi. R. I. & P	109⅛
400	do	55¼	200	do....b3	109⅜
500	do	55⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I	92½
800	do	55	100	do....c	92¾
300	Mar. Pref	31½	200	do....b10	92½
500	do....b3	32¼	600	do	92⅝
100	do....s30	32	200	do....c	92¼
400	do	32	300	Chic. & N. W	57⅜
200	do....b10	32¼	1200	do	57⅛
100	West. U. Tel	51⅛	500	do	57½
100	do....s30	51½	100	Chic. & N. W. P	79½
100	N. Y. Cen	119¾	200	do	79⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M.C....b3	33⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I	92⅜
10,000	do	33¾	400	do	92¼
20,000	do	33⅝	300	do....b3	92⅛
10,000	do	33½	200	do....s3	92⅛
10,000	do....c	33	100	Ill. Cen. R	124⅛
10,000	do	33¾	100	do....s10	124⅜
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	67	200	Clev. & Pitts	92⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co	55⅝	300	Chi. R. I. & P	109⅝
100	Mariposa Pr....s3	31¾	200	do....b3	109¾
1100	Erie R....b3	84⅛	300	Chic.& N. W	57¼
100	do	84¾	100	do....b5	57¾
2400	do	84½	400	do	57½
100	do....b10	84⅝	500	do	57¼
100	do....b3	84⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. P	80⅛
100	New-York Cen	119	600	do	80¾
100	do	118⅞	200	do....b10	80⅜
100	Reading R	116	200	P., F.W. & C.....x-d	109
100	do	116⅛	100	do....b3	109⅝

SATURDAY, Oct. 27—P. M.

The price of Gold was 1@1½ ₰ cent. weaker to-day than on Friday. The sales ran down at at one time to 145¾ ₰ cent., but subsequently rallied to 146¼ ₰ cent., as against 147¾@147¼ on Friday. The cash Gold appeared easy through the day, and the effect of this ease and the decline in price gave steadiness to the Foreign Exchange market on the basis of 109½@109¾ on London. The week closed on an easy market for Money at 4@5 ₰ cent. to the Stock Brokers and 5@6 ₰ cent. on prime short paper. There is not much demand for Merchant paper of the longer dates, and the few large Banks that deal in such discounts, in preference to lending at call or buying the Gold-bearing 6 ₰ cent. funds, are able to get 6@7 ₰ cent. As a rule, however, Money lenders, whether in Bank or on the Street, afford little encouragement to the renewal of the old long credit system, as before the War. A failure during the week in the Domestic Commission line and one or two suspensions among the Cohoes (N. Y.) manufacturers, have added to this feeling of caution. The Bank Statement on Monday will probably show quite as well in Legal Tender as on the last return. Some of the heavy Banks will show gains.

The movements of Gold for the week have been the receipt of $400,000 from England *via* Boston, and the shipment of $458,198 in Gold and Silver bars and Spanish Doubloons to Europe. The Customs demand was $2,457,000, paid into the Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out $25,019.

The funds were weaker by ¼@⅜ ₰ cent. on the old 5-20s on the decline in Gold, but fair on the other Gold-bearing Stocks. Large sales of the new Consolidated 5-20s, July and January interest, at 108½@¾. The first Series of 7.30s firm at 106½@⅝; the Seconds and Thirds dull at 105⅞@105¾ ₰ cent. The conversions of the first series into the Consolidated Stock, 5-20s were again active through the week; quite equal to the present ability of the Department at Washington to supply the new bonds.

The buoyancy in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange was continued from Friday. The business not so large, as only one regular session is held on Saturday. Several of the Miscellaneous Stocks are also strongly upward, Cumberland Coal taking the lead. At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	57	57⅛
U. S. 5-20s	114⅜	114¼	N. West Pref	79⅜	80⅛
U. S. 7-30s	106⅝	106⅝	Rock Island	109⅞	109⅝
N. Y. Central	119⅝	118⅞	Fort Wayne	109⅝	109
Erie	85⅞	84¾	Cumb'land Coal	61½	61½
Hudson	120½	121	Quicksilver	55⅝	55⅝
Reading	116	116	W. U. Telegraph	51⅝	51⅜
Mich. Southern	92⅛	92	Mariposa Pref	31⅝	31⅞
Illinois Central	125⅛	125	Ohio Certificat's	33⅝	33¼
Pittsburgh	92⅛	92	American Gold	147	146⅛
Tennessee 6s	72⅛	71⅛	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Peoples'	125
Manhattan	132	Market	114
Merchants'	116	Nassau	108¼
America	138¼	Shoe and Leather	112½
Tradesmen's	140	Commonwealth	110
Butchers & Drovers	125	New-York County	145
National	108	Park	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Manuf's & Merchants	107
State of New-York	111	Central National	112
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	112	Fourth National	110½
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	115½
Pacific	160	Tenth National	103
Hanover	110½	Oriental Bank	125
Irving	107½	City Bank, Brooklyn	125
Metropolitan	128½		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s, 1883	96½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	81¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	92	Tol. W. & West'n s. f.	72
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n	92	Gt. Western 2d M.. '93	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 65-76	118	Quincy & Tol. 1st M.. '90	86
Erie 1st mort., 1868	104	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M	70
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	104	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Chi. & R.I. 1st mort	101½
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.. 1869	106	N. J. Central 1st M	103½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M...s.f. '85	102	N. J. Central 2d M	104½
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	110	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich.Cen.conv.1st M.8s. '82	108	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	78
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	112	Miss & Mo. l. g. 1st M	65
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M	97½	Chic. & Alton, S. F	101
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₰ c.	99⅞	Chi. & Al. 1st M	100½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1875	103⅝	Chi. & Al. income	95
Alton & T. H. 1st M	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	92½
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B	90½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	82
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	80	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st m	100
Cons. 7 ₰ c. conv.	80	McGregor West. 1st M	68
Han. & St. J. Ld. G	100	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M	71
Del. L. & W. 1st M	100	Chi. & Gt. East'n Inc	50
Tol. & Wab. 1st M	91		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day was as follows: Total Receipts, $5,240,861 43; of which $373,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $281,000; Payments, $3,113,119 02; Balance, $100,784,026 70.

Internal Revenue Matters.

We annex an interesting correspondence between Collector PUTNAM and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

SIR: Following precisely the directions of the law in regard to advertising and posting notices of annual taxes, (advertising in four papers, however, instead of one, as required by law, and posting fifty bills instead of four,) I find remaining unpaid about one-sixth to one-fourth of the taxes on the lists.

All these have been notified on Form 9, by mail, as the law requires, our lists being carefully checked as the notices are addressed. These notices in yellow stamped envelopes, obtained from the Post-office, have been mailed by a trustworthy clerk at the Post-office in this District—Station F, in Third-avenue, understood to be a branch of the General Post-office. Very frequent complaints have been made at different times by tax-payers that they have not received these notices; and great dissatisfaction is often expressed in regard to the ten per cent. penalty, and sometimes further costs added in consequence. As, however, we have in many instances ascertained on inquiry that these complaints have been unfounded, they have not usually been regarded. To-day some fifty tax-payers in the Thirteenth and Twelfth Divisions, including some of our best citizens, testify uniformly that they have received no notices, and loudly protest against the penalty, &c. The notices in this division were mailed on the 20th to 24th of September, thus giving three weeks instead of ten days before the costs and penalty were added. But as this testimony was uniform, it is impossible to doubt that in some way one or more entire packages of notices have been strangely lost or wilfully destroyed. I have therefore suspended the collection of all additions to the tax itself in these divisions until I can report the facts and ask power to remit the penalties of such persons as thus assert that their notices have not been received. An early reply will greatly oblige. Very respectfully,

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of 20th inst., relating to the neglect of parties to pay taxes within the time allowed by law, has been received.

In reply I have to say that, as from your statements in relation to these cases, you gave all the notice as required by law, the failure of tax-payers who were delinquent to get these notices, where such was the fact, was no fault of yours, nor of any branch of the Internal Revenue office. Your duty as required by the provisions of the statute, therefore, having been literally performed, the penalty has been legally incurred by those who are still delinquent, and this office has no authority to remit such penalties.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

G. P. PUTNAM, Esq., Collector Eighth District, New-York.

In reply to a letter from Mr. PUTNAM, Postmaster KELLY wrote as follows:

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

Geo. P. Putnam, Collector Eighth District Internal Revenue:

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your favor of this date, in which you state that parties assert they have not received the notices mailed by you to them. I will send directions to the Superintendents of the sub-post-offices to take special pains that all such notices reach their destination. I would here observe that I am not surprised that taxpayers say they do not receive such notices. * * * * I will cause a full investigation to be made respecting your complaint, at Station F, and every effort will be made to have your notices delivered immediately after mailing. There is no reason why letters dropped in the stations should not be delivered as promptly as if mailed at the lower office.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

Commissioner ROLLINS has made a decision of considerable importance to those engaged in the oyster trade in Baltimore and elsewhere in Maryland. He says that raw oysters which are packed in cans merely for the purpose of transportation in ice, and which are not prepared for preservation, will not be required to be stamped.

Boder State Finances.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

In reply to the request of a correspondent that we would give a statement of the debts of the Border States, we give the following details relative to the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri:

MISSOURI.

	Principal.	Rate Int. per ct.	Principal due.
State Bonds	[illegible]	6	1883
State Bonds for Railroads	13,701,000	6	1871-1889
State Bonds—Pacific R. R.	7,000,000	6	1872-1887
State Bonds—Han. & St. Jo.	3,000,000	6	1872-1885
Revenue Bonds	431,000	9	1866

The State Legislature passed an act on the 6th of March, 1866, providing for the consolidation of the entire railroad debt of the State, according to which its total amount on the 1st of January, 1868, will be $30,199,050. The details are thus given:

Companies to which issued.	Original Principal.	Accrued Interest.	Total Amount.
Pacific Railroad	$7,000,000	$2,940,000	$9,940,000
Pacific R. Southw'n.	4,500,000	2,030,000	6,530,000
North Missouri R.	4,350,000	1,827,000	6,177,000
Iron Mountain R.	3,500,000	1,470,420	4,971,420
Cairo and Fulton R.	650,000	273,000	923,000
Platte County R.	700,000	294,000	994,000
Total railroad..	$20,701,000	$8,834,420	$29,535,420
Revenue bonds for interest of 1859...	431,000	232,630	663,630
Total railroad and Revenue bonds..	$21,132,000	$9,067,050	$30,199,050

From the above there is to be deducted the amount paid in coupons and bonds by the several State banks, and by the late owners of the Platte County Railroad, being about $200,000.

The consolidated bonds to be issued in exchange for the original bonds with accrued interest added, will bear interest for the four years from Jan. 1, 1868, at the rate of 3 per cent. only; for the four years from Jan. 1, 1872, at the rate of 4 per cent., and for the four years from Jan. 1, 1876, at the rate of 5 per cent., and thus increasing by quadrennial periods to 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent., will retain the latter rate until their maturity, Jan. 1, 1918. This will average 7.76 per cent. per annum simple interest through the fifty years.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The amount of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina previous to the act of secession of May 20, 1861, was $9,749,500, the details of which are given below. On these securities there are now past due and unpaid coupons to the amount of about three millions of dollars, which the Treasurer proposes to fund into 6 per cent. bonds, and which will make the total ante-war debt $12,749,500.

For what purpose issued.	Prin'l. Iss.	Prin. Due.	Interest When.	Int. Where.	Amt. Outs'g.
Bank Debts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raleigh	[illegible]
F. & Western Plank Road, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Raleigh	[illegible]
Gaston and Weldon Railroad, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
North Carolina Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
North Carolina Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
F. and Central Plank Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
F. and Central Plank Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
F. and Warsaw Plank Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Tar River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Insane Asylum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Insane Asylum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Western Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Western Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Western North Carolina Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Western North Carolina Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Wilmington, Char. & Ruth. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Wilmington, Char. & Ruth. Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Certain purposes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Certain purposes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Certain purposes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Cape Fear and Deep River (assessed)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Cape Fear and Deep River	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Cape Fear and Deep River (assessed)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Total issued before May 20, 1861					$9,749,500

All of the above bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

During the war the State issued bonds for purposes of internal improvement to the amount of $1,619,000. For purposes connected with the war bonds were issued to the amount of $12,871,500, of which the following are the details:

For what purpose issued.	Issued.	Due.	Rate.	Amount.
Defence	1862	1892	6	$136,500
Ways and Means	1863	1893	6	6,941,500
Confederate tax	1862	1882	8	1,364,500
Defence	1862	1882	8	4,429,000
Total war debt				$12,871,500

In March last the Legislature authorized the issue of an amount not exceeding $3,500,000 of bonds bearing six per cent. interest, dated Jan. 1, 1866, and payable thirty-four years thereafter, for the purpose (1) of paying coupons due upon bonds issued under acts prior to the date of the secession of the State, amounting to about $2,500,000; (2) to pay coupons maturing in 1866, about $650,000; and (3) to liquidate bonds maturing in 1866, about $364,000. These are known on the market as the "New Sixes."

TENNESSEE.

The issues of the State of Tennessee include $2,347,340 of Improvement Bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest; $2,115,400 of Improvement Bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest; and $13,911,900 of Railroad Bonds, known as "long bonds," also 6 per cents. The debt itself is classified under different heads, and the following shows the total amount of each, and interest due to Jan. 1, 1866:

	Original.	Interest.	Total.
State Debt proper	$3,894,607	$849,553	$4,744,160
State Bonds Loaned	14,006,000	3,769,507	17,775,507
State Bonds Indorsed	2,207,000	550,680	2,759,680
Aggregate Debt and Liabilities	$20,107,607	$5,169,740	$25,277,347

By an act of the State Legislature, passed Nov. 3, 1865, the Governor of the State was authorized to issue the six per cent. coupon bonds of the State, bearing date Jan. 1, 1866, and payable Jan. 1, 1892, to an amount sufficient to pay off all the bonds and interest past due, as well as that to fall due Jan. 1, 1866, or bonds that may fall due in 1867, said bonds to be similar in every respect to the bonds issued under the act of Feb. 11, 1852, and the acts amendatory thereof. This issue is known on the market as the "New Bonds."

VIRGINIA.

The whole debt of the State of Virginia, including accrued interest to Jan. 1, 1866, amounts to $42,000,000, and its liabilities on guarantee, beyond the liabilities already become absolute debt, amount to several millions more.

The amount of debt outstanding July 1, 1865, is thus stated by GOV. PEIRPOINT in his last message to the Legislature:

State bonds 6 per cent., registered	$21,888,358
State bonds 5 per cent., registered	108,000
Total registered (or home) debt	21,996,398
State bonds 6 per cent., coupons, payable in New-York	11,108,000
State bonds 5 per cent., coupons, payable in London	1,865,000
Total coupon debt	12,973,000
Aggregate amount	34,996,398
Interest unpaid July 1, 1865	5,071,337
Guaranteed bonds, for which the State is liable	822,855
Interest thereon to July 1, 1865	197,726
Aggregate to July 1, 1865	$41,061,316

The interest for the last half of 1865 would be $1,063,902, which brings up the total liabilities to $42,125,218.

The State Legislature passed a bill, dated March 2, 1866, providing that holders of registered bonds, issued before April 17, 1861, shall receive, in lieu of over due interest upon the same, registered bonds bearing the same rate of interest as the principal, and payable at ten or thirty years from date, as the holder may elect; and, further, that holders of coupon bonds may receive in liquidation of over due coupons either coupon or registered bonds of the same character, and bearing the same rate of interest as the principal.

Hartford and New Haven Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal, Oct. 27.

The earnings and expenses of this Road for the years ending Aug. 31, 1865 and 1866, have been as follows:

Earnings.	1865.	1866.
From passengers	$944,627 39	$909 352 21
" freight	456,742 62	630,911 69
" other sources	58,341 30	51,540 23
Totals	$1,459,711 31	$1,591,804 13
Expenses, viz:		
Repairs of road and bridges, including new bridges	$242,377 12	$297,885 93
Material and labor on engines and cars, and new cars	180,308 57	189,118 75
Station repairs and improvements, including new buildings	56,883 60	31,889 35
Transportation and general expenses	264,913 37	281,156 27
Wood, coal and oil	163,880 60	151,517 31
Lost gratuities, &c., and damaged goods	4,013 81	6,753 91
	$912,377 07	$958,321 52
Balance of interest	53,996 99	52,480 92
Taxes, State and National	133,806 55	121,805 08
	$1,100,180 61	$1,132,607 52
Net receipts	$359,530 70	$459,196 61

The gross earnings of the past compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase of $132,092 82; with an increase in operating expenses of only $40,944 45. The net receipts, after payment of interest and taxes, are $99,665 91 in excess of those of the previous year.

The number of miles run by passenger trains during the year was 295,394; by freight trains, 161,928; by other trains, 40,080—total, 498,002, which is 45,764 in excess of the previous year, the increase being principally in freight trains. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 929,457; tons of freight transported, 352,921—showing an increase in the former of 4,956, and in the latter of 114,668.

The receipts from passengers are less than in the previous year, by $35,275 18; while the receipts from the transportation of freight are $174,169 07 more.

A dividend of three dollars per share, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on the 1st day of October.

The office of the Company is at Hartford, Conn. The Directors are as follows:

President—C. F. Pond.

Directors—Charles F. Pond, Julius Catlin, H. C. Robinson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John A. Robinson, Ezra C. Read, Chester W. Chapin, A. G. Hazard, Samuel H. Parsons.

Vice-President—W. P. Burrall.

Treasurer—C. M. Pond.

Secretary—S. P. Conner.

Superintendent—E. M. Reed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Duty of the Whites to the Freedmen—Judge Bryan's Charge to the Grand Jury.

Hon. GEORGE S. BRYAN, United States District Judge, in his charge to the first body of Grand Jurors organized in South Carolina for the United States Court since the termination of the war, alluded as follows to the present relations existing between the freedmen and their former masters:

Made equal before the law, in every legal right and remedy, the Court feels assured that the proper courts and juries of South Carolina will execute faithfully and impartially the laws she has enacted, and secure to those recently raised to freedom every right of liberty, property or reputation, and visit upon them no other penalties for crime than those which are inflicted upon white men. In this Court, as in the Courts of the State, it is certain equal justice will be administered to the colored race. The promises of the law shall be here realities. The law is now the friend of the colored man. It smiles on him and the white man alike. I am sure, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that you will not be less his friend than the law, and when he appears before you as a prosecutor, or witness, or criminal, you will deal with him faithfully, and justly and kindly, and make good all the engagements of the statute-book. You will make him realize that you are his friend. Justice, humanity, magnanimity, gratitude—even so low a thing as *policy*—commend this course of conduct. He has been our faithful slave. He accepted liberty when it was brought to his door; and though following the instincts of nature, he has preferred liberty to his master, and sometimes sought it by a desertion of his master, yet how seldom has he been a conspirator; and in all this dreadful disorganization and disruption of the bonds of civil order and the overthrow of all rule and authority, how few the cases in which he has applied the torch of the incendiary, and how marvelously few the instances in which he has betrayed his former master and driven home the knife of the assassin.

And, gentlemen, can I doubt that you and our people will agree with the Court in the sentiment that magnanimity, as well as justice, humanity and gratitude, enforce this line of action. We have still many advantages. The colored people have ceased to be our slaves, but they must long continue, in large measure, to be our dependents. Though stripped of property and almost a people of bankrupts, yet our race have still the advantage in property. We also have the advantage of education. We, too, were born free and are the descendants of freemen, and the inheritors of their fame, their laws, their literature and a proud history. We belong to the master race of mankind—that race which, ruling all the waters of the world, its seas and oceans, without dispute, dominates equally upon the land, and plants its yoke at will upon the neck of all the other tribes and kindreds and races of men. We make, we administer the law. We judge; we have all the responsibility of superior power—of *power*. How appealingly, then, does every sentiment of magnanimity persuade us to exercise that power justly, forbearingly, mercifully, kindly and charitably, whether on the Bench or in the Jury box, or in the common affairs of life. I trust in you implicitly, gentlemen of the Jury, to manifest this sentiment in any duty which, as Jurymen, you may have to discharge to our colored people, and I take heart and hope and rejoice in the assurance that our recent slaves will be made to feel by our treatment of them that our people are not less their friends now, that, in the providence of God, they have been made free, than when they were our faithful bondsmen.

PERSONAL.

Rev. JOHN SEYS, recently appointed Resident Minister and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, was long a citizen of Springfield, Ohio, but for some months past has been in charge of a colored church in Nashville, Tenn. He is a Methodist clergyman, and has spent many years in Liberia. The Springfield *Republican* says: "In 1834 he was sent out as Superintendent of Methodist Missions in Liberia. Besides laboring in this relation for many years, he has also served as Government Agent in the same field. In 1858, by appointment of the President, Mr. SEYS was designated to take charge of a cargo of over 600 recaptured slaves, which were sent back to Africa by our Government, on board the ship *Niagara*. It was his office to provide for these rescued wretches at Monrovia and surrounding country. Subsequently, four other slave ships were captured by United States vessels, having each on board from 600 to 800 slaves, and were brought into Monrovia and their freight of human chattels placed in charge of this special agent of our Government. Mr. SEYS has already crossed the Atlantic Ocean sixteen times in the last thirty-two years, and expects soon to be under sail for his seventeenth voyage between this country and Africa."

Gen. H. D. HILL, in a late number of his magazine, called the *Land we Love*, says: "The men who have had mutual hate knocked out and mutual respect knocked in by hard blows, are the men after all to cement the Union. We hope that we will be pardoned for a personal incident in this connection. We had two particular friends in the United States army; the one born North of the Susquehanna, the other South of it. Both adhered to the United States Government. The Northern man took the field and fought us obstinately; the Southern kept out of harm's way, but secured a good paying position as a teacher. After the war we wrote to the latter a brief business letter, which he refused to answer. The former, learning that we had fallen into the hands of the 'Blessed Bureau' and other benevolent institution, sent us a kind invitation to bring the wife and little rebs to spend the Summer months with him."

Speaking of the late Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, the Louisville *Journal* says: "His faculties were solid and bright, quick and strong, comprehensive and flexible. And they were poised like the rocking stones of the Druids, which the zephyr may set in motion, but which the tornado cannot overthrow. No man of intellect ever stood more firmly or more lightly on his faculties than JOHN VAN BUREN. His power and nimbleness were alike extraordinary. His mind resembled the trunk of an elephant. He could with equal ease pick up the pin of a repartee or uproot the tree of an argument."

Dr. J. C. AYER has presented to the City of Lowell, Mass., a bronze statue of Victory, purchased by him in Italy. It is about eight feet high, and will stand on a pedestal some ten feet in height. It is to be placed in the square where the monument erected to the memory of the Massachusetts soldiers who fell in Baltimore in April, 1861, now stands.

Maj.-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, who commanded for a time the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, has arrived in New-Orleans. He was Captain of artillery in the regular army, but has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fifty-Fifth Infantry, a new white regiment formed from a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry. Gen. GRIFFIN will be stationed in Texas.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, who during the war served in Louisiana, and was at one time in command of New-Orleans, has been ordered by the War Department to report to Gen. SHERIDAN.

Hon. JAMES L. MOORE, Mayor of Sheboygan, Wis., and its oldest resident, died suddenly at Elkhart on the 20th inst.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A Chicago paper, in speaking of Prof. BLOT's first lecture in that city, says: "It was very shocking to see one lady seize a dish of omelet, and declaring that she was hungry, consume it utterly. It was as bad to see another dispose of a whole plate of soup without moving from the table, while a third clutched a handful of cakes and put them in her pocket."

The Commission appointed to pay loyal men for their slaves who enlisted in the United States army, will meet in Lexington, Ky., on the 1st of November. The commission consists of Dr. MOORE, of Bourbon; GEO. D. BLAKEY, of Bowling Green, and Gen. MCALISTER, of Springfield, Pa.

The Chattanooga *Union* mentions that some parties engaged in sinking a well in McLemore's Cove, Walker County, Ga., had struck a vein of flowing oil. The location is about 15 miles from Chattanooga. The *Union* says the discovery has created a sensation in the neighborhood.

Gov. SMYTH has appointed the 29th day of November as a day of thanksgiving in New-Hampshire. It is probable that all the States will observe that day in accordance with the President's proclamation.

The Canadian authorities at Clifton have arrested SOLOMON DAVIS, the proprietor of the Table Rock House, on a charge of swindling and committing outrages on Americans.

At a ball in Lancaster, Penn., on Friday evening, a young man by the name of EMANUEL SHAP, while dancing, suddenly fell dead from apoplexy.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1,

Cashed in Gold,

OR CURRENCY, ON LIBERAL TERMS.

As the disbursement of over $24,000,000 of interest on the 1st prox., must have a tendency to reduce the PREMIUM ON GOLD, holders of Gold Bonds will do well to realize their interest at

PRESENT RATES FOR GOLD.

N. B.—Registered interest negotiated.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED IN 1864-5,

WANTED AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

of all the various issues, constantly on hand ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Notes of the leading houses in the Dry Goods Commission and Jobbing, Yankee Notion, Boot and Shoe, Hat and Cap, and Grocery trades, bought and sold at market rates.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY

Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.

DEALER IN

EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,

Corner of Camp and Common sts.,

NEW-ORLEANS.

Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates, shall be present and voting. For the purpose, therefore, of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names, and to be present at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 16th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED by the Governor of the State of Georgia to exchange 7 per cent. GEORGIA STATE BONDS, secured by mortgage on Western and Atlantic Railroad, for past due coupons, payable in New-York, of the following issues, viz.:

Act of Jan. 12, 1852, to Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,050, $15 each.

Act of Feb. 27, 1856, to Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, No. 1 to 1,260, $15 each.

Act of 1839, Sterling 5 per cent. Bonds, Coupons £12 10 shillings each.

Coupons payable in Georgia, and past due Bonds will be funded in like manner by JOHN JONES, Treasurer, at Milledgeville.

R. H. LOWRY, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1866, ON the following-named bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, to wit: Toledo and Wabash second mortgage bonds, Toledo and Wabash equipment bonds, Great Western second mortgage bonds, Quincy and Toledo first mortgage bonds, Illinois and Southern Iowa second mortgage bonds.

A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE (5-20) Coupons falling due on the 1st of November, proximo, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company to-day, Mr. Joseph L. Townsend was unanimously elected Secretary.

GEO. HODGSDON, President.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., NEWARK, Oct. 20, 1866.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE first Mortgage Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of November, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

REMITTANCES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward, payable on demand, issued at lowest rates, by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., Nos 86 South-st., and 23 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first door over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,

and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	113¾	113⅞	June, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, '81	113⅞	114	July, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅞	117¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¼	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅜	110⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅞	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅞	111⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅞	115¼
5-20Coup.,'65,new	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅞	114¼
10-40 Registered	99⅞	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¼	110¾
Gold	146⅝	146⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	105⅝	106⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109⅝	109¾

JOS. H. RICHARDS, Late of the *Independent* and the *Nation*, New-York.

RICHARDS & KEAN,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Orders for the purchase or sale of State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Gold and Silver Coin promptly executed, for the usual commission.

D. W. KEAN, Late with Scripps, Preston & Kean, Chicago, Ill.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,

ADAMS',

UNITED STATES,

AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

TROY SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

TROY, Oct. 22, 1866.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company, falling due on the 1st of November, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of Messrs. Condict, Jennings & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

G. W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Treasurer.

GREENSBOROUGH, Md., Oct. 23, 1866.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., Oct. 25, 1866.

AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, JOHN H. PRENTICE was elected President, in the place of Robert W. Russell, and W. P. PRENTICE was elected Secretary, in the place of Wm. P. Arnold.

By order of the Board.

W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed from the 10th to the 14th. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 25, 1866.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 5th of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SENSENDERFER MINING COMPANY.

The Trustees of the Sensenderfer Mining Company have declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the month of September, payable at their office Nov. 1, 1866, to stockholders of record that day. Transfer books closed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 2, 1866.

H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable, less Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next, at this office.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 5th day of November next.

A. BOODY, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the month of October inst., payable on and after THURSDAY, Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on Friday, 26th inst., and reopened on Saturday, Nov. 3. By order,

P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., on the 23d inst., and reopened on the morning of Nov. 2.

WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of November next, free of United States Government tax.

The transfer-books will be closed on Monday, the 22d instant. By order

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the first of November. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORGANIZED 1853.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.

NOTICE.—Deposits made on or before

NOV. 1,

will draw interest for three months at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of Government tax.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of SARAH SULLIVAN, late of Hotel de Cuba, or any of her friends, they will please send her address immediately to MICHAEL DONNEGAN, No. 117 Cedar-st., and they will be liberally rewarded.

COAL.

BEST ENGLISH HOUSE CANNEL AND LIVERPOOL ORRELL COAL, DELIVERED IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT. H. L. PARMELE & BRO., No. 32 Pine-st.

CORD AND KINDLING WOOD—SUCH as pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices, at the Empire Depot, No. 78 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

MEDICAL.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DRY GOODS.

NOUVEAUTE

DE

LONDON AND PARIS.

NOW OPENING

MAGNIFICENT

FURNISHING GOODS,

WINDSOR SCARFS,

DOG-SKIN DRIVING GLOVES,

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

SILK UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARF PINS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

An extensive and magnificent variety of the above goods, many styles of which cannot be duplicated on this Continent, will be found at

OPULAR PRICES,

AT

UNION ADAMS',

No. 637 Broadway.

AN LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

MANY NEW FABRICS IN DRESS GOODS.

VICTORIA WOOL, $1 25 less than gold cost.

RAYE DEUTELLES POPLIN,

RAYE EUGENIE POPLIN,

RAYE TAFFETAS POPLIN,

Being entirely new, and not to be found in any other Establishment in the City.

PLAIN SILK and WOOL VELOURS, from 75c. to $2.

PLAIN EMPRESS CLOTHS and VELOURS, from 90c. to $2 50, all of which have been bought at the recent Auction Sale, and are fully 25 per cent. BELOW THE MARKET VALUE.

A full line of PLAIN SILKS, from $1 90 to $6.

MOURNING STOCK LARGELY REPLENISHED: one case more of BIARRITZ and AMELINES, 2 yards wide, at $3, worth $.

ALSO,

Large additions to our CLOTH AND DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

LEGRAIN,

No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOAKS FOR WINTER.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK, 25 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in the City.

LEGRAIN,

No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

A GREAT RUSH!!!

FOR BARGAINS.

NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!

But crowds of customers and cheap goods.

GOOD BLANKETS, $1 50. FORMER PRICE, $3 00.

BETTER QUALITY, $2 60. FORMER PRICE, $4 00.

HEAVY BLANKETS, $3 50. FORMER PRICE, $4 50.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $3 00. FORMER PRICE, $5 00.

EXTRA ALL WOOL, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

The decline in Blankets has been very great.

WHITE FLANNELS, 25c. FORMER PRICE, 37½c.

WHITE FLANNELS, 28c. FORMER PRICE, 40c.

FINE & WIDE FLANNELS, 37½c. FORMER PRICE 50c.

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS, 25c., 28c. and 31c.

These Flannels are just in from auction.

ALSO BIG LOTS MERINOES, ALPACAS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS, &c.,

RETAILED AT WHOSESALE PRICES.

FINE MUSLINS, 12½c. FORMER PRICE, 20c.

EXTRA QUALITY, 16c., 18c., 20c. and 22c.

On Muslins and Flannels you can save from 6c. to 15c. a yard. On Alpacas and Merinos from 20c. to 50c. a yard.

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st. And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

Will open on Monday

TWENTY PIECES

MOIRE ANTIQUES

at $5; cost $7 to import.

FIFTY PIECES

FANCY STRIPED SILKS

at $2; cost $2 50 to import.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS

IN ALL SHADES,

at $3 50; cost $5 to import.

Also a large assortment of BLACK SILKS, purchased at auction, much under cost of importation.

No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,

HAVE NOW OPEN

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Mourning Goods

they have ever offered.

AS SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS they offer

ONE HUNDRED PIECES OF

BLACK POPLIN REPS

at $1 25; cost $1 50 to import.

THREE CASES of

BLACK ALPACAS

THIRTY PER CENT. under regular prices.

NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9TH-ST.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON

HAVE NOW OPEN

An elegant assortment of

CLOAKS.

Cloths and Velvets,

Surpassing in

QUALITY, VARIETY and STYLE

their offerings

during any previous season.

NO. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

ADOLF KUSTER,

NO. 225 8TH-AV.,

Offers for the week elegant styles in

FRENCH ALL WOOL POPLINS,

reduced from 12s. to 9s., from $2 to 12s., from $2 50 to $1 75.

FRENCH MERINOS, at a reduction of 25c. per yard, very good, 5-4 wide, at 8s., 9s., 10s.

FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTHS, reduced 25c. per yard.

BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS, from 10c. to 12c. per yard below last week's prices.

Great bargains in

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CLOAKINGS. These goods are down to old prices.

Elegant Paris BROCHE SHAWLS, from $15 to $50.

Elegant Paris PAISLEY SHAWLS, from $15 to $50.

Very rich WOOLEN SHAWLS, all sizes.

CLOAKS, for Ladies and Children.

A general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

all of which will be sold at a reduction.

Call for the bargains during the week, at

ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

F. B. PERKINS & BROTHER,

No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,

Have just received per steamer *Arago* a very large and elegant assortment of

CLUNY LACES,

consisting of Edgings, Insertings, Laces, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, &c.

REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A full line of

EMBROIDERIES,

RIBBONS, VELVETS,

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF JET JEWELRY,

Fans, Combs, Buckles, Clasps.

FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

Sole agents for the celebrated

"DUCHESSE KID GLOVES,"

$1 25 per pair.

Bajou, Angele and Gouvin's

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

BARGAINS IN LACES, &c.

VALENCIENNES LACES AT 12½c., 15c., 18c., and 25c. per yard.

LADIES HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AT 25c., and upward.

ALSO,

ELEGANT BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS.

BRUSSELS POINT LACE SHAWLS,

COLLARS,

COIFFEURES, BARBES, &c.,

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART, & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

SMILLIE & CO.

Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of

CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.

No. 763 BROADWAY,

Between 8th and 9th sts.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

English Tapestry Brussels, $1 65 per yard; Crossley's, $1 90; Crossley's Extra Super, $2; All-wool Ingrains, 75c.; Super All-wools, $1 to $1 25. The largest assorted stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, Mats, Window-shades, &c., to be found.

Our stock of FURNITURE is more varied and extensive than any other house in the Union.

30,000 Pairs English BLANKETS at wholesale and retail, for 30 days only, at 40 per cent. less than last month's prices, at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., cor. 8th-av.

H. O. FARRELL.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have made large additions to their popular stocks of

FANCY SILKS AT VERY LOW PRICES, viz.:

At $1 per yard, value $1 50.

At $1 25 per yard, value $1 75.

At $1 50 per yard, value $2.

ALSO,

RICH DRESS SILKS

at $4 per yard, value $6,

Notwithstanding the high price of gold.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Will continue this week the sale of

PARIS MADE CLOTH AND VELVET,

CLOAKS, SACQUES,

AND PALETOTS,

From $12 each upward, being

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NO. 27 BOND-STREET. NO. 27.

OPENING.

DRESSES, CLOAKS, BONNETS, &c.

We respectfully inform our customers and the ladies of New-York that Madame PARRAIN has just arrived from Paris with a choice of novelties

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

All orders promptly attended to.

Mmes. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., from Paris.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, BORDERED shawls, with plain middles, filled up squares; elegant long.

J. RUSSELL,

No. 282 Wooster-st.,

Third door below Amity.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES.

Just received from Paris

SIX SILK ROBES,

IN EXQUISITE TASTE.

No duplicates.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway and 10th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask, metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward medals, &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.

Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys at 907 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access—indeed, for all school purposes—they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Under the instruction of

SIGNOR JOS. BORRA,

AT

No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., Prof. Borra having for the greater accomodation of his pupils secured the exclusive occupancy of the above angible rooms, and will be there daily to receive calls from 2 till 9 P. M.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

LIMITED FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 East 27th-st.

Eight boarding pupils received into the family.

French is the language in use.

Two vacancies have occurred owing to illness.

The distinctive features of the school explained on application by letter or in person.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,

REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

NO. 69 WEST 14TH-ST., CORNER OF 6TH-AV.,

is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for business or college.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PARISIAN FRENCH.

MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY

has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes. Apply at No. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

E. FISTON'S SCHOOL,

Formerly C. D. Morris',

No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,

Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and Boarding Scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial Instruction, including a thorough course of Universal History and Geography, Philosophy, Sociology, Music, Drawing and Gymnastics. Also Primary Department. Handsome house and grounds, between Central Park and Hudson River. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES begin MONDAY, Oct. 29, at No. 9 University-place. For gentlemen, from 8½ to 9½ A. M.; for ladies, from 10 to 11 A. M. and for ladies and gentlemen together from 7½ to 8½ P. M. Call at these hours before Nov. 1, so as to benefit by the rudimentary exercises. A circular with recommendations from Profs. Agassiz, Guyot, Botta and others, and with testimonials addressed to Mr. Favarger by his classes, can be obtained through Post-office Box No. 6,128, New-York. A class will meet in Brooklyn between 5 and 6, if twenty subscribers address Mr. Favarger before Nov. 1.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A. K. FISKE, just graduated from Harvard and now giving private instruction in this City, would like to attend to one or two more pupils. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, John E. Williams, Geo. Ticknor Curtis, Francis Schroeder and John Rogers. Address No. 80 East 15th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies: Miss M. METCALF, Principal. Pupils received at any time, and pay from date of entrance. Circulars may be obtained as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY.—THE above Seminary Buildings having been recently destroyed by fire, the Principal will open a Boarding-school for Boys 1½ miles below West Point, Oct. 15. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, West Point, N.Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery; private instruction day and evening in book-keeping, arithmetic, writing, spelling, grammar; thorough business education imparted. No classes.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

SCHOOL AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP—That now pays $133 a month. Address SCHOOL, Georgetown, D. C.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from City by Harlem Railroad.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N. Y. Formerly in Brooklyn.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with gymnasium, No 1,214 Broadway.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN ACCOMPLISHED AND HIGHLY EDucated tutor, with highest references, now engaged in families of the best standing, has a few vacant hours for pupils of either sex in the classics, mathematics and English branches; boys fitted for college. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 896 Broadway.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, has a few hours for private pupils. Ladies whose education has been neglected will receive special care. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 36 Station G.

A LADY DEVOTING HERSELF THOROughly to the English branches, wishes a few pupils at their homes, and to read history and literature with young ladies. Address M., bookstore, No. 134 6th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY to teach French, who can bring good references. Address Post-office Box No. 218, Elizabeth, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A branch establishment in New-Orleans, under the firm of

WILLIAMS, RUPERTI & CO.

Mr. ED. H. BUCKNER has been admitted a partner in our houses here and in New-Orleans.

JANSSEN, SCHMIDT & RUPERTI.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. MORRISON & CO., this day expires by limitation. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners.

EDWARD MORRISON,

ANDREW SOHER,

JOSEPH SOHER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1866.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership, under the firm name of SMITH & RUTGERS, for the transaction of a general banking and stock brokerage business, at No. 36 Broad-st.

GRANVILLE B. SMITH, Late of United States Sub-Treasury.

C. J. RUTGERS, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MOSHER & READ for the purpose of conducting the business of hotel-keeping at the St. Denis Hotel, corner Broadway and 11th-st.

A. T. MOSHER.

C. H. READ.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1866.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK..........SATURDAY......Oct. 27
HELVETIA..........WEDNESDAY...Oct. 31
VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY......Nov. 3
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY......Nov. 10

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 21.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 28.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.......... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.......... 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA ARE REQUESTED to be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, before 10½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 31st instant. E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
HECLA..........Nov. 7
PALMYRA..........Nov. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY......Oct. 27
CITY OF LIMERICK........WEDNESDAY......Oct. 31
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY......Nov. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY......Nov. 7
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY......Nov. 10

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday,

First Cabin..........	$90	Steerage..........	$30
First Cabin to London.	95	Steerage to London......	34
First Cabin to Paris.....	105	Steerage to Paris......	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $50 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Nov. 17
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE..........LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Dec. 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Dec. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 15.

The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M.

The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 27.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Nov 3.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 31.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Nov. 7.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Nov. 14.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY..........Nov. 3 | MONDAY..........Dec. 3
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana.......... 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Y. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. CROMWELL will follow Nov. 10.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.

Nov. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.

Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 336 lbs. first class, and 168 lbs. second class. Freight to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; common servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama..	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong.	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The favorite steamship
MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY,
will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

HERMAM LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 1,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.,

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON & FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT. FROM OCT. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 50 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Monday, Oct.	22,	2	P. M.	Monday, Oct.	22,	6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	23,	2¾	P. M.	Tuesday,	23,	7	A. M.
Wednesday,	24,	3	P. M.	Wednesday,	24,	7½	A. M.
Friday,	26,	6½	A. M.	Thursday,	25,	8	A. M.
Saturday,	27,	10	A. M.	Friday,	26,	10	A. M.
Tuesday,	30,	8½	A. M.	Monday,	29,	8½	A. M.
Wednesday,	31,	9½	A. M.	Tuesday,	30,	12	M.
				Wednesday,	31,	2½	P. M.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*; at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 Wall-st.; Lewis & Corlies, Druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st.; and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st.; or Home-Made Dining Saloon, No. 284 Greenwich-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 28, 1866, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points north.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
E. PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

THE STEAMBOATS DANIEL DREW and C. VIBBARD will continue their regular trips to Nov. 1, making their last passage for the season on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, leaving Desbrosses-st. daily at 7¼ and 34th-st. at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DENTISTRY.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain; Laughing Gas fresh daily; pivot teeth $1; beautiful set on silver $10; operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE POSITIVE SECURITY of the funds of Life Insurance Companies guaranteed by Government. A new and valuable feature whereby policies are now secured by Government; every policy-holder guaranteed absolute security. Further valuable information by addressing J. ROSS,
Box No. 4,930 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT FAMILY SUITES, WITH board, at No. 126 9th-st., between University-place and Broadway. References required.

BOARD—WITH A LADY LIVING ALONE—A furnished room for a lady or gentleman willing to pay liberally for home comforts; respectable transient parties accommodated. No. 198 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartment to let, by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom on second floor front, and a room on third floor, in house No. 22 East 13th-st., to let to single gentlemen, without board; a small private family; house has water, gas, &c. References exchanged.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartment to let by a private family living between Union and Madison squares; private table; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single rooms, at the Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably. Watchman all night.

A VERY LARGE, HANDSOME ROOM, with or without board, may be had by a single gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, in a quiet family, at No. 28 University-place.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, AT NO. 26 WEST 4TH-ST.

House first class; dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITHout board, at No. 13 East 16th-st. None but those willing to pay liberally need apply.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County by four adults; a single family preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MIRRORS, WILTON, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, by auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 292 5th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., all the elegant furniture in said house, consisting in part of:

Superb ebony drawing-room suite in crimson silk reps, rich ebony cabinets and centre-tables, carved walnut octagon extension dining-table, arm and side dining chairs, very elegant rosewood, walnut and oak French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, armoire a glaces, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, sets of very rich crimson, blue and drab figured reps, curtains, rich lace curtains, elegant French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, superb or-mulo and bronze chandeliers, fine rosewood pianoforte, 7-octave, double round corners—Firth, Pond & Co., makers; enameled bedroom suits, royal Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloth, walnut library bookcases, mantel clocks, &c., together with the kitchen furniture. The house will be open for exhibition on MONDAY, Oct. 29, by permit, which, with catalogues, may be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of Theall & Curtis, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ARMY BLANKETS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1866.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, commencing at 12 o'clock M.:

50,000 (FIFTY THOUSAND)
(more or less)
U. S. ARMY BLANKETS,

new and in good condition. Samples can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal and at this office.

ALSO,
5,193 pairs Buckskin Gloves.
2,614 pairs Woolen Mittens.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds. Purchasers must remove the property within five days after purchase.

The blankets will be delivered in bales of 50 each.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army.

40,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF COAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their sales-room No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS

of fresh-mined Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November next. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

AUCTION SALE.

By order of Rear Admiral Chas. H. Bell, Commandant of this Station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1866, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz.:

27 boats of various sizes and patterns;
Also a lot of old iron galleys.

EDWD. HOOKER,
A. V. Lt. Comdt. U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE COMMODORE LEVY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Tillotson, Esq., referee:

FIRST-AV.—Lot, with buildings, east side, 24 feet north 12th-st., 23.11x100 feet.

FIRST-AV.—Northeast corner 2d-st., 50x80 feet; occupied as coal-yard.

BOWERY—No. 309, two-story and attic brick store and dwelling.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Northeast corner Goerck-st., 40x81.3, with buildings.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Northwest corner Mangin-st., 59.7x81.3, with buildings.

GOERCK-ST.—1 lot east side, 81.3 north of Rivington-st., 20x98.4.

STANTON-ST.—Southwest corner Mangin-st., 20.2x18.3.

CROSBY-ST.—No. 90, with seven-story brick building, 25x100 feet.

DUANE-ST.—No. 70, valuable lot through to Manhattan-place, 25x70 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Southwest corner Sheriff-st., 25x80 feet.

BROOME-ST.—Valuable lot south side, 75 feet east of Lewis-st., 25x100 feet.

BROOME-ST.—1 lot south side, 100 feet west of Norfolk-st., 25x100 feet.

CANAL-ST.—No. 230, valuable property near Hudson-st.

HOUSTON-ST.—Northwest corner Laurens-st., 49.6x65 feet.

MACDOUGAL-ST.—No. 8, with buildings, near Spring-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—No. 105, 25x100 feet, near Prince-st.

PRINCE-ST.—No. 64, 20x53.3, with three-story brick building.

SULLIVAN-ST.—Nos. 78, 80 and 82; valuable property.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nos. 107, 109 and 109½, running through to 9th-st.

EAST 13TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 245.6 west of Avenue B, 25x103.3.

WEST 39TH-ST.—4 lots north side, 400 feet east of 8th av., each 25x100 feet.

LEASEHOLD.

GREENWICH-ST.—2 valuable lots east side, near Barrow-st.

DIVISION-ST.—52x49.3, near Jefferson-st.

Book-maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer—Haggerty & Phelps, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the War Department, I will sell at public auction, at Battery Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of Quartermaster's stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.: 20,000 grain sacks, 37 army wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 truck, 8 ambulances, 8 carts, 6 sets harness, a number of ranges, heating stoves, cooking stoves, stove pipe; also horse blankets, surcingles, halters, whips, &c., with various tools and implements, such as hay forks, manure forks, horse brushes, curry combs, paint brushes, putty knives, tin cans, &c., &c.; also camp and garrison equipage, such as wall tents, bedsacks, camp kettles, &c., with other property not enumerated.

The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery. A deposit in all cases required. For further particulars apply to the storekeeper at the Battery, or to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster.

R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Oct. 25, 1866.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, OCT. 29, AT 10 1-2 A. M., AT No. 28 Elliott-place, between De Kalb and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dinning-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, china, glass ware, Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

SAME DAY.

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 301 Bridge-st., between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av.,

Rosewood and mahogany marble top parlor and chamber furniture, walnut buffet, extension table, chairs, mirrors, mattresses, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich-st., near Reade-st.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¾ inches front, 80 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st. The premises will be sold in one parcel. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.,

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
W. B. WINTERTON, Attorney.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS DESIROUS OF the charge of an invalid lady, or of one afflicted with mental disease, having had great experience in the first institutions in America, and also those of England; can give the best of references from the above. Call or address S. B., Southern Hotel, No. 669 Broadway.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PRACTICAL MAchinist, thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of engine building, a situation. Direct MACHINIST, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED man, as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best City reference. Call at, or address 107 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY IN A stock broker's office; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, stating salary required and references, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 330 Post-office.

FOR SALE.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

On the 10th of November I will issue a very extensive list of City and country property for sale or exchange, purposing to give it a free and large circulation; parties who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of having their property brought so prominently before the public, will please send me full description, lowest prices and terms of their dwellings, stores, tenements and country places. Intending to make the buying and selling of City lots a specialty, I solicit a full consignment. Property sent in after the 4th will not appear in this special catalogue. SAMUEL KILPATRICK,
Bull's Head Bank buildings.

S. W. BENEDICT.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.
WANTED—Property in the 5th Ward.
FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.
S. W. BENEDICT.
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

NO. 214 EAST 18TH-ST.

A three-story Philadelphia brick dwelling, in the best of order; price $15,000.

For particulars inquire of MERRITT, BRIDGFORD & CO., No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

EACH $1,000 LESS

than any within ten squares between 5th and Madison avs. Purchasers will find it advantageous to see these before buying. J. A. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NEWARK—WITH or without furniture. The house is situated on one of the best streets in the city; is new and in complete order; contains eleven rooms and good cellar; gas and water in the house. The lot is over 100 feet front on South-st., by 206 feet on New-Jersey Railroad-av. to Thomas-st., on which is a good barn, cow-stable and hennery, plenty of fruit and good garden. Three minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. depot, and only 30 minutes from New-York. Terms easy. Apply on the premises to A. T. GOODELL, No. 49 South-st. Would exchange for New-York property.

BERGEN PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—A model cottage, large garden, carriage house, &c. $5,750; immediate possession. A commodious residence, with five lots in garden, $5,500. A two story and basement brick (has Passaic water, &c.) $5,000. A neat cottage, newly built, $2,800. Also, a number of first-class villas, with from four to twenty lots each. JOHN H. PLATT,
Opposite Court-house, Hudson City.

FOR SALE—IN ELIZABETH, A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, heater, &c.; house with 15 rooms, outbuildings, carriage-house, &c.; grounds 125 feet front, 175 feet rear and 550 feet deep, (about two acres;) possession Nov. 1. Price $18,500; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. RANDALL, No. 522 6th-av. Hours in store before 12 M.; at Elizabeth, after 2 P. M.

N. B.—Carpets, glasses, &c., if wanted.

DAIRY FARM ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—Valuable farm at Hyde Park, L. I., containing 229 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation; 12 miles from Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from station; houses and all buildings required for a farm of this size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island; will divide the farm if desired. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—FOR SALE— The very desirable brown-stone dwelling-house, northwest corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st.; lot 40x125 feet; house 35 feet front on the avenue with spacious extension building in the rear; possession immediately; also the stable on south side of 30th-st., opposite the dwelling-house, 25x98:9 feet. Apply to Executors of W. W. DE FORREST, deceased, No. 82 South-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.:

East 39th-st., near Madison-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; West 38th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone; West 22d-st., near 5th-av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone; Gramercy Park, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, full front.

A LARGE, FINE, ITALIAN-STYLE residence and outbuildings, fine shade and lawns, fruit in abundance, with 35 or 75 acres superior land, desirably located, one hour from 26th-st., Westchester County, for sale low. Also, residences and farms, all sizes, prices and locations.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house and full lot, No. 19 East 25th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., one of the most convenient and desirable situations in the City.

House built for the owner, first-class and in good order. Immediate possession given. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., furnished or unfurnished, a beautiful place directly on the water, with fine dwelling, barn and gardener's cottage; all newly fitted up this Summer, and painted inside and out; in a perfectly healthy situation. Apply to P. C. CORNELL, office Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots No. 266 West 20th-st.; house double width, 44 feet, is in fine order, with first-class modern appointments, and pleasantly located opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 116 Wall st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY situated on Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J.: 11 rooms, ice-house, stable, carriage-house, &c.; near Llewellyn Park; for sale low for cash, or in exchange for desirable City property. Apply to the owner,
L. S. HASKELL, Orange, N. J.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Fine 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; frescoed; a bargain; first-class 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 22x58; 46th-st., near 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 184 DIVISion-st.; price $7,000. Also, front and rear house and lot No. 390 Madison-st.; price $10,500. Title perfect and terms easy. Apply to JOHN R. CONNER, No. 31 New Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM PROPERTY, ON ALL the "Boulevards" and other choice avenues and streets; improved and unimproved lots in great variety; prices moderate; terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house, with mirrors, carpets and parlor furniture; suitable for a moderate-sized family. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av., from 11 to [illegible] M.

DOUBLE HOUSE FOR SALE.—NO. 109 West 14th-st., with stable in the rear; house very roomy and very substantially built; in perfect order; immediate possession; price $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SPECULATORS.—FOR SALE—At Washington Heights, a plot of 5½ acres of land. Apply only to
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property a handsome country seat at Peekskill; beautiful view of the Hudson River, healthy, convenient to cars and steamboats; terms low. Address B., Box No. 2,706 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEAT PLACE at Portchester, Westchester County; house has gas and closets; barn, carriage-house, fruit, &c.
P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON 4TH-AV., A large first-class English-basement house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A large piece, with first-class improvements. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—A LARGE AND FINE basement office in the first-class building No. 155-57 Broadway.

Also, two offices on the fourth floor, very light and pleasant; cheap rents. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT FLUSHING, L. I.—TO LET, A HANDsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements, but ten minutes' walk of the depot; garden, stable, &c., attached. Apply to Mrs. R. C. TOWNSEND, Flushing, L. I.

TO LET.—PERSONS GOING TO HOUSEKEEPing or having rooms to let, can be supplied with carpets, oilcloths, furniture, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal, and pay by weekly or monthly payments, if preferred.

FURNISHED HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS to let; 15 minutes' from City by Hudson River Railroad; house is very comfortably furnished; will be let from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867; stable, &c., if required. Rent very low. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A FURNISHED house to let until 1st May next, to a small respectable family, at a very low rent. Apply to R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, TO May 1, 1867, a two-story house, barn and carriage-house; rent $100 per month. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

IN 4TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST.—THE LOWer part of a desirable house; also, in the same location, a suite of physician's offices. Address or apply at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITHOUT board, in quiet house, no children, furnished rooms with large closets; good neighborhood; near city cars. No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Furnished house to let, three minutes from landing; $100 per month. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A HOUSE FURNISHED NEW, WITH carpet and first-class furniture, made by J. T. C. Pickhardt, to be let immediately to a private family only. Apply to PICKHARDT, No. 167 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, furnished, in 34th-st.; $500 per month.
J. H. POND.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURnished rooms to let, to one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 46 University-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Location Harrison-st.; rent $150 month.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

---

170 FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 22D-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, for gentlemen only, without board.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY furnished house with stable and one acre of ground, from Nov. 1 to May 1, 1867. Address No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 1,186 BROADWAY, OR lease for sale, a bargain. Inquire of S. J. STIMSON, No. 82 Murray-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, an elegant house on 5th-av., at $1,000 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE OF 14TH-st., near Hudson River. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house in Myrtle-av., corner of Elm-st., Brooklyn, with 14 rooms. Apply to Mr. WETT, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STABLE WANTED—FIRST CLASS, FOR private use, with lodging-room for coachman, as near as possible to Gramercy Park. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TOP LOFT WANTED.—A GOOD-SIZED loft wanted immediately. Address,
JONES, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
TWO GRAND OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.
FAUST, FAUST.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
MLLE. STELLA BONHEUR, (her first appearance.)
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI FOSCATI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
ELISIR ET AMORE.
SIGNORINA ANTOINETTA RONCONI.
SIGNOR BARAGLI. SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.
GIORGIO RONCONI,
In his world-renowned character of Dr. Dulcamara.

The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the Box-office of the Academy, and in New-York at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

BATEMAN CONCERTS.

INAUGURAL NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

In announcing the commencement of the musical season, and the inauguration of Steinway's New Music Hall, Mr. H. L. Bateman begs respectfully to lay before the public a brief list of the
DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
he has engaged for the occasions.

It will be seen that it includes the names of many of the greatest singers and instrumentalists now known to the musical world.

Mlle. PAREPA, Soprano.
Signor BRIGNOLI, Tenor.
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo Basso.
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. J. L. HATTON,
Composer and Accompanyist.
and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

Secured seats, $1 50. Entrance tickets, $1.

The sale of seats will commence at Steinway Hall MONDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's music store, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MADAME PAREPA'S SONGS.

As sung by that celebrated artiste at the Bateman Concerts.

"Coming, Coming Bye and Bye," words by J. H. McNaughton.......... 40 cents.
"Happy Thoughts," or the new Home, Sweet Home, music by J. L. Hatton..........50 cents.
"When we Went a Gleaning"..........50 cents.
"Why was I Looking Out"..........50 cents.
"Five O'clock in the Morning"..........50 cents.
"Parted from Thee"..........50 cents.

And many others. Sent by mail, postage paid.

WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL,

East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place.

This new and magnificent hall will be inaugurated on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, with the
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
OF THE BATEMEN SERIES,
for which Mr. Bateman has engaged this hall.

THE NEW STEINWAY HALL

has been erected by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, in connection with and immediately in the rear of their marble warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place—the hall, with its extension, running through the block from 14th to 15th-st., where the main hall has a frontage of 100 feet—the entire ground floor, from street to street, being occupied by the salesroom of the firm. The entrances and exists to the hall are of the most elegant and capacious character, the hall being capable of being cleared in three minutes—every door on either side opening outward.

The depth of the Hall is 123 feet, the width 75 feet, and its height from floor to ceiling, 42. The whole building has been constructed in the most substantial manner, without regard to outlay. The seating capacity of the Hall (all elegantly cushioned iron framed arm chairs) is 2,500, with standing accommodation for 500 additional persons; all the seats being much more roomy and comfortable than in any other public building in America.

The Hall is heated by steam, the generator being an outside, independent building. The means of ventilation are the most approved that modern science can afford, and the lighting by two of
THE ENORMOUS SUNLIGHTS
direct from the roof, patented by Defries & Son, of London, which have been fully tested in all the large public buildings of England, encourage the belief that Steinway Hall will not only be the most capacious, elegant, and thoroughly acoustic, but at the same time the most comfortable, grand music hall in the United States.

THE INAUGURAL CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,

will take place under the inaugural auspices of Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, being the first of the grand series of Bateman Concerts, on which occasion the following unprecedented
ARRAY OF DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS
WILL APPEAR:

Mlle. PAREPA, Soprano,
Signor BRIGNOLI, Tenor,
Signor FERRANTI, Buffo Basso,
Signor FORTUNA, Baritone,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist,
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist,
Mr. J. L. HATTON, Composer and Accompanist, and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

Secured Seats, $1 50. Entrance Tickets, $1. The sale of seats will commence at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 29, at 9 o'clock, and at Beer & Schirmer's and Pond's Music Stores, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR AND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL IN AID OF THE

Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

This Home and School was chartered in the year 1862, for the objects above set forth. Applicants are received from all the States in the Union. Its sphere of usefulness is constantly increasing, the children now numbering over 120, and daily are the requests for the shelter and care of equally deserving ones denied, solely for want of room to accommodate them. The old and unsuitable building (on 58th-st., N. Y.) now occupied, must be removed for the erection of such a Home as necessity demands, and this call is made upon the public with a firm belief that the patriotism and generosity of the American people will nobly respond to the wants of the little ones, and that a suitable edifice will be erected, through the means of this Fair and Festival, which shall stand in the cause of humanity as a fitting rebuke to the trite assertion that "Republics are Ungrateful," and which shall, in affording an asylum for our country's children, also be an ornament among her institutions.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School," for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and cooperation, in our FAIR AND GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, of all who desire with us to see "The Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
Mrs. CHARLES P. DALY, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, 1st Vice-President.
Mrs. ROBERT FORSTER, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. JOHN S. VOORHIES, Treasurer.
Mrs. DAVID HOYT, Secretary.
Mrs. WM. S. HILLYER, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY G. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE, Manager.

The fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the Public Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York.

To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,

Under the musical direction of Theodore Thomas Esq., on which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the festival there will be issued
200,000 Tickets at $1 each,
and
200,000 Presents, being one to each Ticket-holder.

Orders may be sent direct to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a *registered letter, at our risk*, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by Express at the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address..........$4 50
10 tickets to one address.......... 9 00
20 tickets to one address..........17 50
30 tickets to one address..........26 25
40 tickets to one address..........35 00
50 tickets to one address..........43 50
100 tickets to one address..........85 00

Address all orders and communications to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, or to N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by the Empire Sewing-Machine Company of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCES.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

Section 7 of the ordinances of this Board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established in the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided, that two days previous notice of the sale thereof, shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than goats and geese $2, and the expense of keeping.
For each goat $4, and the expense of keeping.
For geese 25 cents each, and the expenses of keeping.
The expenses of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:
For each horse, dog, or head of neat stock, 50 cents per day.
For each goat, swine, or sheep, 20 cents per day.
For each goose, 5 cents per day.

If within one month after the sale of any impounded animal its former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges above provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of its sale.

The above ordinance was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, held on the 19th inst., and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857.

The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and be punished on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder or any magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and in default of payment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board,
ANDW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of October, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1866:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
NEW CURIOSITIES! NEW WONDERS!
Just arrived, and now on exhibition at all hours, a
RARE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

consisting of the following splendid specimens:
DWARF ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND, very small;
DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL, only one in America in twenty-eight years;
ROYAL BENGAL TIGER, only one in the United States;
WHITE HIMMALAYAH MOUNTAIN BEAR, never before seen in this country;
SILVER-STRIPED HYENA, the only living specimen to be found in the United States. Also,
LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, WOLVES, SACRED CATTLE, SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR, DEER, PELICANS, BLACK SWANS, WHITE PEACOCKS, ASIATIC NYLGHAU, JAPANESE MASKIN SWAN, THIBET BEAR, MONKEYS, GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS, SPANISH MACAWS, and over TWO HUNDRED AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
ALL LIVING.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7½.
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SEA OF ICE.
THE SEA OF ICE.
THE SEA OF ICE.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

Also, on exhibition at all hours,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
First appearance of
Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH.
The only night of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mr. WHEATLEIGH as ASA TRENCHARD.

Introducing the same remarkable cast that characterized the success of this original comedy on the occasion of its revival at this establishment.

Now reproduced for THIS NIGHT ONLY by arrangement with Miss LAURA KEENE.

Mr. VANDENHOFF, Mr. PETERS, Messrs. STODDART, WARD, HIND, BARRON, SINCLAIR, BURKE, KENWAY, GILLETT, Miss CARSEN, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Miss WOOD, Miss TELBIN, Miss HARRISON, Miss LEE, all appearing.

The Director would call especial attention to the rapid completion of the preparations for the production on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
Of Boucicault's great London sensation,
THE LONG STRIKE,
THE LONG STRIKE.

Now enjoying a remarkable popularity at the Lyceum Theatre, London. To be produced at the Olympic with all its surprising scenic effects, combining in its presentation a most able cast of characters.

Reserved seats for THE LONG STRIKE may now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

MR. BOGUMIL DAWISON
Will appear, positively for one night only,
On MONDAY, Oct. 29, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in his great character of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," supported by the full company of the German Stadt Theatre.

Reserved seats in Parquet, balcony and Dress Circle, $2, for sale at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and at the New-York Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

NOS. 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
Last week of Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON'S engagement.
Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON will appear three times this week, as follows:

TUESDAY, Oct. 30, as SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE, and in his great Franco-German role of CORPORAL BONJOUR, in WIENER IN PARIS, (Viennese in Paris;) THURSDAY, Nov. 1, in his great character of RICHARD III. SATURDAY, Nov. 3, as HEINRICH, the German Poet, in LORBEERBAUM UND BETTELSTAB, oder DREI WINTER EINES DEUTSCHEN DICHTERS, (Laurel Tree and Beggar's Staff, or Three Winters of a German Poet.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES, WED. and SAT., AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
STEEPLE CHASE RIDER.
DASHING HEROIC ACT.
MLLE CARLOTTA DE BERG,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED EQUESTRIENNE.
JAMES E. COOKE
IN HIS PICTURES FROM PICKWICK.
THE SMALL PONIE,
THE SUPERB HORSES,
THE BOLD RIDERS.
THE MIRACULOUS GYMNASTS.
Concluding with the pantomime of the
SCULPTOR'S TRIUMPH.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

TO-MORROW (Monday,) Oct. 29—47th Performance.
*M. HARTZ—THE PRINCE OF ILLUSION.
New Wonders and Miracles at each entertainment.
THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK,
THE WONDEROUS LIVING HEAD,
THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs $1; seats for sale at the Hall from 8 A. M. till 1 P. M. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

SATURDAY MATINEE.—Doors open at 1½; commence at 2. A MYSTERY SHORTLY.

NINTH SUNDAY CONCERT AT IRVING HALL.

OCT. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
On which occasion the following artists will assist:
Mrs. ANNA PAYNE..........Contralto
Mr. J. N. PATTISON..........Pianist
Mr. G. W. COLBY..........Pianist
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS..........Conductor
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY SOLO PERFORMERS.
Tickets 50 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

West 14th-st., near 6th-av.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—OPERA.
SATURDAYS—COMEDY VAUDEVILLE.
FRENCH OPERA.
TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1866, at 7½ P. M., precisely,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
LE SONGE D'UNE NUIT D'ETE.

Comic Opera, in 3 acts, by M. Ambroise Thomas.

Ticket Offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY MUSIC HALL.

This new and elegant establishment, capable of accommodating 2,500 persons, will be opened to the public by the celebrated
BATEMEN CONCERT TROUPE,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1866.

Parties desirous of engaging the above hall for first-class concerts or lectures only, will please apply to
L. F. HARRISON, Manager.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States of America for the Eastern District of New-York, held at the United States Court-rooms in the City of Brooklyn, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six—Present, Hon. Charles L. Benedict, District Judge—GEORGE PLACE and CHARLES PLACE *vs.* The STEAMBOAT CITY OF NORWICH, HER TACKLE, &c.—A libel having been filed in the above-entitled cause to recover damages for certain merchandise lost on board said steamboat *City of Norwich*, by reason of a collision betwen her and the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, on Long Island Sound, on the 18th day of April, 1866; and the said steamboat having been attached by, and being now in custody of, the Marshal of this District, under and by virtue of the process of this Court, issued pursuant to the prayer of said libel: and the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company having appeared in said cause and presented a petition to the Court, setting forth, among other things, that they were the owners of said steamboat, &c., at the time of the collision aforesaid; that by reason of such collision the said steamboat took fire and sank, having on board a cargo belonging to numerous owners unknown to the petitioners, and that the claims arising out of the collision and loss aforesaid will, if established, exceed the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision and the fire occasioned thereby, and praying that said petitioners may be declared entitled to the benefit of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to limit the liability of shipowners and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and that said steamboat, &c., may be discharged from custody, and that she and her owners may be discharged from further liability by reason of the said collision and fire, and the loss arising therefrom, upon giving a stipulation for the value of said steamboat and her freight pending at the time of such collision, fire and loss, such stipulation to be for the benefit of the libelants and of all others who may intervene and prove themselves entitled to compensation for damages sustained in consequence of said collision, fire and loss, and praying for other and further relief, &c.

Now, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, Proctor for the petitioners, ordered that all parties having claims against said steamboat or her owners, arising out of the collision, fire and loss aforesaid, be and appear before this Court at the United States Court-rooms, Number 139 Montague-street, in the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on the seventh day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and why the Court should not make such other or further order in the premises as may seem meet.

And on like motion, it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served, by publication thereof in the Brooklyn *Union* and in the NEW-YORK TIMES, daily, for fourteen days prior to the return thereof. By the Court.

SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE LONG LEASE, MAchinery, &c., in complete order, of a feed mill in a fine location within the City; has capacity for grinding three thousand bushels of grain per day, is offered for sale. There is room on the premises for adding a large distillery at small outlay. This is a rare chance, and only those having capital need address, for particulars, Post-office Box No. 806.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN with talent for inventions and no capital is desirous of forming the acquaintance of some man of means; liberal terms made, and best of references given. Address B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $15,000 to $20,000 capital, in a well established business in one of the largest cities of the South; profits large; the offer of a silent partner entertained. Address M. S., Prescott House, N. Y.

$3,500.—A HALF INTEREST IN A good paying business; can be had for the above amount. No humbug. Address, for three days, WORKER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Pianos, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Payment taken in weekly or monthly payments if preferred.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT at 8

W. STUART..........Manager.
THIRD WEEK OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS' GREAT TRIUMPH.
Before vast and enthusiastic audiences—supported by MR. J. C. McCOLLUM AND A FINE CAST.
In her renowned and
STRANGELY ATTRACTIVE PERSONATION
of Lady Audley, the subtle power and intense passion of which are
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
EVERY NIGHT, John Brougham's exciting drama,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY..........Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
ROBERT AUDLEY..........Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM
Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. W. LEFFINGWELL, J. DUFF, M. S. ANDREWS, Miss E. JOHNSON, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, and others. In rehearsal a new comedy,
DONNA DIANA, A LOVE'S MASQUERADE.
ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle, 3 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50. Doors open at 7¼.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
SILVER CASCADE
AND THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION-SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.

No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE LAST NOVELTY.
The new comedy by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
£100,000.
Will be presented
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments and POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS
And also on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.
AND
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31—THE FAST FAMILY.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of the
FAVORITE OF FORTUNE
and also of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. WALLACK and other members of the company not included in the present performances.

The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock

---

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GAZZANIGA'S MUSICALE GRAND MATINEES
The public are respectfully informed that the
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
of the celebrated prima donna,
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
will take place on
TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 2 P. M.,
assisted by the following artists:
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
The renowned American Contralto.
Signor ANASTASI, the favorite Tenor.
Herr MOLLENHAUER, the popular Violincellist.
Musical Conductor..........Mr. G. W. COLBY
SATURDAY, Nov. 3—SECOND MATINEE.

Admission to all parts of the house, $1.

No secured seats. Tickets for sale at the theatre, and the principal music-stores and hotels.

Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers..........Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the comedy, in 3 acts, by H. J. Byron, author of £100,000, entitled
WAR TO THE KNIFE.
With the following splendid cast:

John Blunt..........Mr. Mark Smith.
Mr. Nubbly..........Mr. Lewis Baker.
Captain Thistleton..........Mr. G. Metkiff.
Mr. Harcourt..........Mr. Percy.
Sharpus..........Mr. Chapman.
Nabos..........Mr. Williams.
Mrs. Delacour..........Mrs. Wm. Gomersal.
Mrs. Harcourt..........Mrs. Saidee Cole.
Mrs. Penson..........Mrs. Marie Wilkins.
Jane Trimmer..........Miss Alicia Mandeville.

After which the ever popular farce,
WANTED, A THOUSAND MILLINERS.
Madam Vanderpants..........Mr. Mark Smith.
Miss Smithers..........Mrs. Gomersal.
Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mr. Bland, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
A NEW DRAMA.
First nights of the entirely new drama, by J. F. Poole Esq., entitled
CAPTAIN HERON,
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF EPPING FOREST.
New and splendid effects.
Also, the drama of
THE FIRE RAISER.
The great drama of
THE LONG STRIKE
is in active preparation.

A BENEFIT IN AID OF JACOB BOYCE, an old militia veteran of 50 years, will be given at Fox's Old Bowery Theatre, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1866, under the direction of Company E, Eighth Regiment L. G. S. N. Y. Tickets may be had at the Armory, corner Centre and Grand sts., any day or evening, also of the officers and members of the regiment, and at the theatre on the evening of the benefit.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, offer the largest assortment of reed instruments in the City. In plain cases, at $75 to $600 each; elegant cases, $130 to $1,000. Second-hand organs and melodeons at low prices.

M. & H. have been awarded FIFTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS, within a few years.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Madison-av., near 29th-st., piano, violin, flute and vocal music taught under the best masters. Terms, $10 per quarter. Conservatory instruction books free. Established 1863.
E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

A LADY, A THOROUGH MUSICIAN, would like to meet with a family that would take instruction on the piano-forte as an equivalent for board. Address, for one week, Mrs. A., No. 48 President-st., South Brooklyn.

EMERSON'S PIANOS.—C. A. MUNGER, wholesale and retail agent, warerooms No. 626 Broadway; these superb instruments for $325; for sale on installments, or to rent; warranted for five years. Second-hand pianos from $75 to $250.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 520 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

F. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN.

Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Please send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS, BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, now open for the reception of pupils at his new and elegant Hall,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

Ladies' Class, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

Private lessons at hours not engaged with classes.

Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND SPLENDID Dancing Academy, No. 727 6th-av., near 42d-st.—New classes are now forming on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS; the first soiree dansante WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st inst.; former patrons are invited; see circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies and gentlemen. New class Wednesdays and Saturdays. Six fashionable dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 28½ West 29th-st. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS open for the season. Pupils can enter at any time.

PROPOSALS.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and *subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Four coils 2-inch Manilla rope, 49,000 pounds iron, ½x12 inches, length not less than 30 feet 6 inches; 60 feet 6-inch iron water-pipe, to stand Ridgewood pressure; 1 Tie 6x6 inches; 1 quarter turn, 6 inches; 1 sleeve 6 inches, and 1 6-inch gate; 400 lin. feet, 13-16-inch iron chain, short links, best crown; 50,000 hard-burnt brick; 10,000 face brick; 35,000 Albany plank, 1¼-inch; 4,000 cubic yards angular stone for filling; 180 boxes I. G. tin; 35 boxes double thick glass, 10x14 inches.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

15,000 hard-burnt bricks; 2,000 pounds red lead, dry; 1,000 pounds white lead in oil; 5 barrels paraffine varnish, (black,) and 1 barrel paraffine spirits, Page, Kidder & Co.; 36 sheets 12-pound copper; 100 sheets braziers' copper; 13-pound sheets, 30 inches wide, 60 inches long; 6 Gaylord's pipe couplings; 14 pairs Gaylord's hose couplings, with clamps for rubber hose; 8 Gaylord's hydrant connections, to suit yard hose.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

250 pounds copper wire, No. 13; 114 bolts cotton canvas, Nos. 2 to 10; 250 pounds flax twine; 165 gallons lamp oil; 990 feet wire rope, for stays and guys.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

25 barrels crude turpentine.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, October, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for COOPERING PACKING BOXES at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City, from Nov. 1 next to Nov. 1, 1867, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and to be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice.

Bidders will state the number of boxes they can cooper per day, and the price per box.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, signed by responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder they will enter into bond for the faithful performance of the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Coopering," and addressed to

BT. BRIG.-GEN. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quarter Master-Gen. U. S. A.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS AND LIGHT express wagon. Apply to [illegible] stables, No. 142 East 29th-st.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Vacant Major-Generalships—Who is to be the Successful Candidate?—Inspections During the Week—Presentation of Colors—Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *resumé* of National Guard movements is presented for the information of the members and those interested in military matters:

THE VACANT MAJOR-GENERALSHIPS.

The subject of the vacant Major-Generalships still continues to occupy public attention, and forms the leading topic of interest in National Guard circles throughout the entire State. There are now five vacancies in the rank of Major-General, comprising the commands of the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Divisions, those positions having become vacant by the retirement of Gens. SANDFORD, COOPER, BURNSIDE, BROWN and FULLERTON. In the Western portion of the State but little anxiety is expressed in relation to the appointment of the new commanders, and this is explained by the fact that scarcely any candidates appear for the positions, and the probabilities are that the first nominee in each division will receive the commission.. The Western members of the National Guard only desire to see some one of the many distinguished officers from the volunteer service residing in their midst appointed to the division commands, and it is to be hoped that Gov. FENTON will see the propriety of awarding to gentlemen who have gained experience in the field these positions, as the command of divisions should be intrusted only to those who are capable of wielding their authority for the benefit of the entire National Guard.

In this City the interest manifested in the appointment for Major-General to command the First Division, is most intense. This is the natural result of so many candidates offering when the vacancy first occurred, and it is gratifying to know that scarcely one so far put forward but is fully capable of performing the responsible duties pertaining to such command. After considerable discussion among the members of the First Division the contest seems to lie between two candidates, Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, the present temporary commanding officer, and Brevet Maj.-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER, of the volunteer service. The contest between these two gentlemen will no doubt be an active one, and it is to be regretted that an election cannot be held. As it is the Governor holds the appointing power, and the partisans of each of these two prominent candidates will endeavor to make their consolidated influence felt at Albany. The claims set forth by these two rival parties in behalf of their favorites are manifold, and are worthy of attention. Gen. ASPINWALL has so rapidly risen in the esteem of his military friends since his assumption of the Brigadier's star, by his admirable management of the Fourth Brigade, that they claim promotion for him on this ground, and also because he is the senior Brigadier now holding command in the First Division. There can be no doubt that Gen. ASPINWALL will, if appointed, make a good commander for the division, for he is a young man, and belongs to the new school in the National Guard. Gen. SHALER, finds, on the other hand, many warm friends among his former comrades, and is especially the favorite among the commissioned officers. The most important point made by his admirers is that he served with distinction in the ranks of the United States Volunteers. A weekly journal recently stated that Gen. SHALER had entered the United States service as a private, and fought his way up to the rank of Major-General. This is far from the truth. The General's military career commenced in the National Guard, and he was for several years a Captain in the Seventh Regiment, and subsequently Colonel of a New-Jersey Regiment. When the Seventh marched for Washington, in 1861, Gen. SHALER was, if we mistake not, Major in that command, and accompanied the regiment to the Capital. He was subsequently offered the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the First U. S. Chasseurs, (or Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers,) which he accepted, and accompanied Col. JOHN COCHRANE to the field. Soon after Capt. JOSEPH HAMBLIN, of the Fifth New-York, (Duryee's Zouaves,) joined the Chasseurs as Major. When Gen. COCHRANE received his star and the command of a brigade, Gen. SHALER was chosen Colonel of the Sixty-fifth. His career throughout the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns of Gen. MCCLELLAN was a brilliant one, and he performed good service under Gens. BURNSIDE, HOOKER and MEADE. When Gen. GRANT crossed the Rapidan to enter the Wilderness, Gen. SHALER wore the single star and commanded a brigade. Unfortunately, he was taken prisoner in the early part of the first day's engagement on that memorable field. Gen. SHALER was one of that devoted band of officers placed by the Confederates under fire of our guns at the siege of Charleston, and experienced considerable vicissitude in various Southern prisons. He was on his release breveted to the rank of Major-General, for distinguished services during the war. The opponents of Gen. SHALER persistently urge that he is a non-resident, having his home in New-Jersey, but this is denied by his supporters. It is claimed by the latter that the General has been registered in this City for a vote at the forthcoming election, and that fact ought to settle the matter. In selecting either of these, the Governor will not fail in giving the division a good commander, which is the main object of this contest. While on this subject we may mention the fact that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the field officers and brigade staff of the Second Brigade, First Division, was held at the armory of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of preparing a fitting testimonial to Brig.-Gen. YATES for his prominent and patriotic services while commanding the Second Brigade. The officers also were unanimous in the opinion that the position of Major-General in the First Division of the National Guard could find no person better qualified to fill it than Gen. YATES. They accordingly passed resolutions recommending him for the position, and appointed a Committee to confer with the officers of the other brigades for the purpose of pressing his claims.

INSPECTIONS DURING THE WEEK.

On Monday morning, the Fourth Regiment, Veteran Zouaves, Col. HARMON D. HULL, commanding, assembled at their armory for inspection. At 10 o'clock the line was formed, and the command marched to Tompkins Parade-ground. Nearly 400 men were present, and the command appeared to good advantage. Steps should be taken at once to provide the members of this deserving regiment a suitable uniform. The one now worn was made during the war, and was the result of a shoddy contract. Scarcely one jacket in a company fits decently, and the pants are ludicrous failures. Such a dress did well enough to start a regiment with, but it should be made of better material and in better style. We would also call attention to the fez and turban. The Board of Officers would do well to adopt a uniform style and compel its observance. A very good way of making turbans is to roll the flannel tightly into a stout coil, and then wind it round the fez three times, and cross the ends in front. This style was adopted by Gen. COLLIS' regiment, so long the headquarter guard at Gen. MEADE's headquarters, and the appearance of those Zouaves was very soldierly and dashing. The following is the official return of the Fourth Regiment:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	7	1	8
Non-commissioned staff	4	—	4
Band and drum corps	37	—	37
Company A	42	22	64
Company B	17	24	41
Company C	38	19	57
Company D	24	41	65
Company E	26	15	41
Company F	59	21	80
Company G	40	23	63
Company H	41	37	78
Total	335	203	538

During Monday afternoon the Twenty-second Regiment appeared at Tompkins Parade-ground for inspection. As the command arrived on the ground, the regiment was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL and staff, passing in common and quick time. The marching and alignments were very good indeed, and the regiment looked well. The column was then halted, and the work of inspection commenced, being performed by Brigade-Inspector TAYLOR and Capt. MACLURE, of Gen. ASPINWALL's staff. The following is a copy of the official return:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	5	5	10
Non-Commissioned Staff	10	1	11
Band	40	0	40
Company A	46	34	80
Company B	114	6	120
Company C	60	16	76
Company D	52	17	69
Company F	62	16	78
Company G	47	28	75
Company H	50	19	69
Company I	40	21	61
Total	526	163	689

By this return it will be seen that Company B, Capt. RANNEY, inspected 114 men—the largest number present in any one company thus far inspected in the First Division. The regiment has gained considerably in numbers since the inspection last year, and commences the Winter season under good auspices. While on the subject of this inspection, it may be well to notice the absence of so many of the staff. So remiss are the members of the commissioned staff of this regiment in this respect, that their inattention is the cause of common remark among the rank and file—so much so, indeed, that it is broadly stated that only two members of the staff have appeared on parade during the year, although at elections full attendance is observable. It is not at all creditable to the gentlemen holding staff appointments in the Twenty-second that such remarks should be bandied to and fro. There must be some ground for complaint, else the statement would not be reiterated so often. Commissioned officers should show a good example to the command they belong to, and staff officers form no exception to the general rule.

On Wednesday, the Seventy-ninth Regiment, (Highlanders) under command of Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH, mustered at Tompkins-square, appearing on the ground at 10 A. M. This regiment had 320 men present, all dressed in the neat and becoming uniform recently adopted by the command (artillery fatigue.) The appearance of the battalion was a creditable one, and the ceremonies of review were well executed. Inspector-General BATCHELLER was the reviewing officer. After the review Col. FARNSWORTH exercised his command in a few of the leading movements in the school of the battalion. The regiment then proceeded to the City Hall to receive a stand of colors. The following is an abstract of the inspection return of the Seventy-ninth:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	7	1	8
Non-commissioned staff	7	—	7
Band	20	—	20
Company A	42	10	52
Company B	42	15	57
Company C	38	12	50
Company D	42	10	53
Company E	35	19	54
Company F, ununiformed	—	—	—
Company G	44	21	65
Company H	48	13	61
Company I, ununiformed	—	—	—
Company K, ununiformed	—	—	—
Total	325	101	426

On Wednesday afternoon the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. FRANK MCELROY commanding, paraded for inspection. There were only seven companies present, and the command scarcely numbered 200 men. The rank and file were all in possession of new and serviceable uniforms and equipments, but the appearance of the battalion was far from being a creditable one. Cap pouches are intended to be worn in front, close beside the waist-belt plate; whereas nearly every third man in the Ninety-fifth on parade had it stuck behind him, next the cartridge-box. We also noticed several privates who had pulled their bayonet sheaths to the front, thereby giving them a lop-sided look that was far from pleasing. Col. LIBENAU, Assistant Inspector-General, was the reviewing officer, but, owing to some informality in the rolls, the inspection was postponed to Thursday, Nov. 1, at the State Arsenal. Something ought to be done in the way of consolidating these skeleton commands, and so secure more prosperous regiments.

The following is the inspection return of the Seventy-first Regiment, held on the 18th inst.:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	7	1	8
Non-commissioned staff	6	2	8
Band	40	—	40
Company A	45	18	63
Company B	54	12	63
Company C	43	16	69
Company D	53	4	57
Company E	42	22	64
Company F	32	17	48
Company G	41	16	57
Company H	56	25	81
Company I	50	4	54
Total	469	137	603

The Twenty-third Regiment made a good exhibit at their inspection on the 16th and 19th inst., as is shown by the following return:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field, Staff and Non-Com. Staff	12	2	14
Company A	56	21	77
Company B	55	22	77
Company C	38	16	54
Company D	41	23	64
Company E	31	20	51
Company F	30	24	54
Company G	44	24	68
Company H	31	22	53
Company I	35	10	45
Company K	51	11	62
Total	424	195	619

Col. WILCOX sends us the following summary of the inspection return of the Ninth Regiment. We now publish it to make our record complete:

	Present.	Absent.	Total
Field and staff	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff and band	39	2	41
Company A	53	7	60
Company B	67	10	77
Company C	27	24	51
Company D	67	6	73
Company E	48	8	56
Company F	41	9	50
Company G	45	6	51
Company H	57	9	66
Company I	38	19	57
Total	489	102	591

On Thursday morning the Eleventh Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. HENRY LEX, appeared in Tompkins-square for muster and inspection. The battalion made a fine appearance in their neat rifle uniform, and the [illegible] were well set up in all their appointments. [illegible] being reviewed, Inspector and Brig.-Gen. S. BATCHELLER, reviewed the regiment, expressing himself highly pleased with the appearance of the command. The following is the return of inspection:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	12	—	12
Non-commissioned staff	8	3	11
Band	21	—	21
Company A	57	7	64
Company B	62	13	75
Company C	56	6	62
Company D	53	7	60
Company E	43	16	59
Company F	47	20	67
Company G	53	24	77
Company H	48	19	67
Company I	41	26	67
Company K	66	10	76
Total	567	151	719

On Tuesday afternoon the Sixty-ninth Regiment were inspected at Tompkins' Parade ground by Brigade-Major ROBERT TAYLOR. This rising command made a very fine appearance, exhibiting considerable improvement. After the ceremony of inspection the regiment marched to the Lancroft House on Broadway, and passed in review before Brevet-Major Gen. MCMAHON, who was unable to parade by reason of ill health. The following is an abstract of the inspection returns:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	9	2	11
Non-commissioned staff	8	—	8
Band	21	3	24
Company A	70	20	90
Company B	35	23	58
Company C	57	8	65
Company D	40	24	64
Company E	56	11	67
Company F	43	20	63
Company G	34	23	57
Company H	30	18	48
Company I	29	22	51
Total	432	174	606

INSPECTION OF THE CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig.-Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, commanding the Cavalry Brigade, announces that so much of General Orders No. 5, as directs an inspection parade on the 25th inst., has been countermanded. The First Regiment will parade for inspection and review in full uniform, dismounted, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at Tompkins Park, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Third Regiment will parade for inspection and review in full uniform, dismounted, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at Tompkins Park, at 2 o'clock P. M. Members of regiments not yet uniformed will be inspected with their regiments. Field and staff officers of regiments will parade, mounted, and remain upon the ground until the full inspection of the brigade is completed. The assemblies for theoretical instructions, ordered for Oct. 23 and 24 inst., are postponed until Oct. 28 and 31 inst., at brigade headquarters, at 2 o'clock P. M. The commissioned officers of this brigade will assemble at the Third Regiment Armory, on Friday, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.

GENERAL ORDERS FOR THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The following orders have been issued by command of Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. JOURDAN, commanding the Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, under date of Oct. 20:

A Board of Examination is hereby appointed to meet at these headquarters, at such time as the commanding officer of the regiment may direct, for the purpose of determining the tactical and general qualifications of all non-commissioned officers of the command.

Detail for the Board: Major Thomas S. Dakin, Capt. Frederick A. Mason, First Lieut. James B. Bach.

At all sessions of said Board, the members thereof and all members of this command who may be ordered to appear before it, will attend, fully uniformed, armed and equipped.

Commandants of companies will immediately, upon receipt of this order, forward to the Adjutant a complete roster of the non-commissioned officers of their respective commands.

No enlisted man of this command will be considered eligible to hold office, unless appointed by the Colonel commanding, until he has obtained a certificate from the Board above constituted, countersigned by the Adjutant, stating his fitness for the position which he occupies, to which he aspires, or, which he is, or has been required to fill; and in case the candidate be *not* competent for such position the certificate of said Board will state *what* position, (*if any*,) he *is* qualified to fill.

The good of the Regiment demands that none but competent soldiers should be permitted to hold the important positions of non-commissioned officers; and from observations at Company, and other drills, the Colonel commanding is under the impression that there are many incompetent non-commissioned officers in the regiment. In order to apply an impartial remedy, it is hereby ordered, that each and every non-commissioned officer at present in this regiment will consider himself as acting under temporary appointment, and that he will be required to appear before the above Board to prove his fitness and capability as provided for in this order.

Resignations of non-commissioned officers will not be accepted by the Colonel commanding, unless vacancies thus created will be for the good of the regiment, which fact will appear in the published order of acceptance, or, under the most *urgent* of private reasons, which must be stated in full in the application, and which latter reason will entitle them to a favorable consideration.

The adverse decision of said Board in the case of any non-commissioned officer who may have been acting as such for six consecutive months previous, will be considered a severe reflection upon the qualifications and industry of his company commander, who will be held responsible for the instruction and discipline of his command.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS BY THE CITY.

On Thursday afternoon the Fourth Regiment appeared in the City Hall Park, for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors from the Mayor in the name of the City. The usual formalities of a review were gone through with in a soldierly manner, after which Mayor HOFFMAN presented the colors in a brief speech. The stand of colors consisted of a handsome silk national flag—stars and stripes, a regimental flag and two guidons. The regimental flag is an elegant white silk banner, bearing the arms of the State and City combined, and the motto, "Dare Ye!" Beneath this the words, "Presented by the City of New-York." All the work of this flag is neatly embroidered in colored silks. The guidons were simply white and blue, with the number of the regiment embroidered thereon in contrary colors. In accepting the gift Col. HULL made a brief response, after which the color-bearers faced about and the regiment presented arms to their new flags. The honor of a marching salute was then paid the Mayor, and the command marched up Broadway to their armory.

On Wednesday the Ninety-fifth Regiment paraded in the Park to receive a stand of colors from the City. We have spoken elsewhere of the appearance of this command. On reaching the space in front of the City Hall, Lieut.-Col. MCELROY halted the command, and it was aligned in a clumsy manner along the grass plats. When Alderman BRICE appeared as acting Mayor the Colonel gave the order, "Present arms," which command was bunglingly executed, several gun barrels being thrown to the front, and the bayonets forming a perfect *chevaux de frise*. The review then commenced, and the command was kept at the "present" all through the ceremony. We also noticed that the commandant assumed the position of the reviewing officer, instead of yielding it to the acting Mayor. As the Lieutenant-Colonel and his attendant passed down the line, it was laughable to see the left company dwindle away to obtain drinking water. The appearance of the battalion at this juncture was similar to that of a broken comb, so many of the rear rank had disappeared in search of refreshment. The colors were then presented by Alderman BRICE, (the regiment still lounging at the "present,") in a brief speech, when the colors were placed in the line and the regiment departed on its way to the armory. The idea of incurring the expense of a new stand of colors for such a command appears ridiculous.

On Wednesday afternoon the gallant Seventy-ninth Regiment also marched down town to the City Hall and received a similar stand of colors, they being similar to those presented on Tuesday to the Fourth Regiment, a fine silk United States flag, and a white silk flag fringed with yellow, bearing the arms of the City and State, and appropriately inscribed with the name of the regiment to which it was presented. The regiment made a good appearance, and was enthusiastically cheered by its numerous admirers present on the ground.

PRESENTATION TO THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. J. H. WILCOX announces in General Orders No. 9, that the Ninth Regiment will assemble to-morrow, (Monday) Oct. 29, in full uniform, white gloves, for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors, to be presented by the State authorities. Roll call of Companies, 7 o'clock P. M. precisely. Field and staff, (dismounted) non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report at same time. The ceremony will take place at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Admission by ticket, which can be obtained through members.

At a drill meeting of "D" Company, Ninth Regiment, N. G., on Thursday evening, Oct. 18, immediately after the termination of the drill, Sergt. COURTNEY, on behalf of the Company, presented Capt. J. W. DAVIS with a very handsome sword, sash and belt, as a slight token of their appreciation of his energy and devotion to the interests of the Company. Capt. DAVIS was taken by surprise, but thanked the Company for the confidence reposed in him. Col. WILCOX and quite a number of other officers of the regiment were present, and altogether the affair passed off very pleasantly.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending Oct. 20, 1866:

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Charles Kenne, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 9, *vice* Link, declined to serve.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—William H. Kipp, Adjutant, May 25, *vice* J. H. Liebenau, promoted; Edward Bernard, Quartermaster, Sept. 20, *vice* McClenachan, resigned; William H. Kipp, Captain, Oct. 8, *vice* Riblet, resigned.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—William Seward, Jr., Adjutant, Sept. 22, *vice* Brooks, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Joseph E. Palmer, Adjutant, Sept. 19, *vice* Powell resigned; Nelson A. Baldwin, Surgeon, Sept. 19, vice Ormistonn, resigned.

Fifty-second Regiment of Infantry.—Edwin J. Cox, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 11, *vice* Morris, resigned. John H. Styles, Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 12, *vice* Booth, resigned.

Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Charles W. Morse, First Lieutenant, Oct. 12, *vice* Dowd, resigned. Chas. S. Thompson, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 12, *vice* Kilded, resigned. Henry C. Place, Quartermaster, Oct. 12, *vice* Groghan, resigned.

Seventy-second Regiment of Infantry.—Frederick Hill, Captain, Sept. 25, *vice* Carpenter, resigned.

Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry.—John M. Fogarty, First Lieutenant, June 12, 1865, *vice* Clengen, promoted. John D. Vaughn, Second Lieutenant, June 8, *vice* McGee, resigned. William M. Bean, Second Lieutenant, June 13, *vice* Miller, resigned. Lucius M. Brown, Captain, Oct. 1, *vice* Nagle, resigned.

Eighty-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Ambrose F. Cole, First Lieutenant, Oct. 13, *vice* Brown, resigned. George A. Graves, Second Lieutenant, Oct. 13, original vacancy.

One Hundredth Regiment of Infantry.—T. Porter Landfield, Captain, Sept. 29, *vice* Wheeler, promoted. Earl S. Lakin, First Lieutenant, Sept. 29, *vice* Landfield, promoted. Charles H. Thomas, Second Lieutenant, Sept. 29, *vice* Lakin, promoted.

One Hundred and Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Stetson E. Hill, First Lieutenant, Sept. 24, *vice* Rose, resigned. Lyman Firenbaugh, First Lieutenant, *vice* Humphrey, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending Oct. 13, 1866:

Oct. 12, Twelfth Regiment, MATHEW GLENN, Captain, declined.

Oct. 12, Twelfth Regiment, JONATHAN W. GEDNEY, First Lieutenant, physical disability.

Oct. 12, Twenty-fourth Regiment, CHAS. E. HAMILTON, Second Lieutenant, declined.

Oct. 12, Twenty-fourth Regiment, MICHAEL TIMPANE, Captain, term of service expired.

Oct. 12, Thirty-seventh Regiment, CHAS. L. TERRY, First Lieutenant, declined.

Oct. 12, Fifty-sixth Regiment, WILLIAM DOWEL, First Lieutenant, declined.

Oct. 12, Seventy-ninth Regiment, WILLIAM BLACK, Second Lieutenant, absence from regimental district.

Oct. 12, Eightieth Regiment, TRISTRAM D. BROWN, Captain, absence from regimental district.

Oct. 12, Eighty-seventh Regiment, MARTIN CORCORAN, Captain, declined.

Oct. 12, Eighty-seventh Regiment, JARED T. BROWN, First Lieutenant, term of service expired.

Oct. 12, Eighty-ninth Regiment, WARREN LOTT, First Lieutenant, removal from district.

Oct. 12, One Hundredth Regiment, B. F. BARTLETT, Second Lieutenant, term of service expired.

Oct. 12, One Hundredth Regiment, EDWARD TWADDELL, Quartermaster, removal from district.

Oct. 12, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, WM. H. MITCHELL, Captain, declined.

Oct. 12, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, EDGAR W. FILKIN, Captain, out of company district.

Oct. 12, battery A, Twenty-first brigade, R. WILSON ROBERTS, Captain, removal from district.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT.

On Saturday evening next, the new band of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, under the able direction of Signor L. CONTERNO, will give their first promenade concert this season, at the Regimental Armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street. The following programme will be presented:

March—"Tanhauser;" WAGNER. Ballad—"Happy be Thy Dreams;" J. R. THOMAS. Overture—"Il Barbiere di Sivilia;" ROSSINI. Waltz—"Les Gardes de la Reine;" GODFREY. Selection—"Don Sebastiano;" DONIZETTI. Polka—"Papageno;" STASNY. Quickstep—"Beautiful Isle of the Sea," (new,) dedicated to the Thirty-seventh Regiment; CONTERNO. Overture—"Oberon;" WEBER. Galop—"Columbanus;" PARLOW. Selection—"Il Trovatore;" VERDI. Song—"Then You'll Remember Me;" BALFE. Quickstep—"Hurrah! Prussian, Hurrah!" BILSE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE THIRD NEW-YORK CAVALRY.

The members of the Third New-York Volunteer Cavalry met on Thursday last at Rochester, pursuant to a resolution adopted on the 22d of February last at Syracuse, under which an organization was formed, with a purpose to hold an annual reunion to perpetuate the memories of the camp and the battle-field. It was then agreed that the annual meetings should be held on the anniversary of the battle of Ball's Bluff, that being the date of the first engagement in which the Third participated. The anniversary this year fell on Sunday, so it became necessary to postpone the meeting till Tuesday.

The attendance was not large, as the survivors of the regiment are scattered wide and far over the country. Lieut. Col. S. C. PIERCE presided at the preliminary meeting. An election was held, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers of the association for the ensuing year:

President, Maj. J. Q. VAN ALSTYNE; Vice-President, Sergt. S. M. HOOD; Secretary, Lieut. GEORGE WILLIAMS; Treasurer, Lieut. PATRICK JEFFRIES.

An hour was spent in a social interchange of reminiscences, when the company adjourned to the Kremlin, where a supper had been duly prepared by the Messrs. ASHLEY.

At the evening session Maj. VAN ALSTYNE presided. The several committees reported, and their report were accepted.

This concluding the business of the day the company broke up, until their next meeting, which will be held at Syracuse on the 21st of October, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Capt. FRANK BRUNCK, late of the One Hundredth Regiment New-York Volunteers, has received the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the regular army, and Col. ANDREW J. MCNETT, of the same regiment, has been appointed to a Captaincy. Both of the appointments have been gained by honorable service as volunteers in the late war.

Gov. FENTON has conferred the honor of a brevet of Second Lieutenant upon ROBERT WHITCOMB of Sandy Hill, New-York, formerly Quartermaster Sergeant of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers. Liuet. WHITCOMB is complimented by the Governor for meritorious services in the field.

Company F, of the First Regiment, intend giving their second annual ball on Friday evening, the 23 prox. The members of the company are making great preparations for the occasion.

Col. CALVIN E. PRATT, of the Twenty-third Regiment, announces in recent orders that the following men having been expelled by Company E for habitual neglect of duty, the expulsions are approved: R. H. Frost, John B. Corry, Frank Roach, Thomas Roach, C. L. Westcott.

The Twenty-second Regiment Gymnasium is now open for the amusement of the members, having been refitted and arranged. Several important additions have also been made to the paraphernalia of the establishment. Lieut. WINGATE and his committee are hard at work.

The following promotions are announced in the Ninth Regiment: HENRY S. BROOKS, Captain Company E; JOHN DALRYMPLE, Captain Company I; JOHN J. VAN ALST, First Lieutenant Company I; EUGENE DURNIN, Second Lieutenant Company I; WILLIAM SEWARD, Jr., Adjutant, *vice* BROOKS, promoted.

An election was held in the Second Regiment on the 9th inst., when Maj. DENNIS DE COURSEY was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. JAMES GALLAGHER Major.

Col. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector, having tendered his resignation, the same has been accepted by Gen. ASPINWALL, who has designated Maj. WM. H. BEND as Acting Division Inspector.

A Court-martial has been ordered for the trial of First Lieut. JOHN J. CASEY and Second Lieut. PATRICK CASEY, Seventy-seventh Regiment, and other officers. Detail for the Court—Maj. PATRICK F. HANNAN, Ninety-ninth Regiment, President; Capt. JOHN RAY, Second Regiment, and First Lieut. HENRY H. TYSON, Seventy-first Regiment. The Court will assemble at the armory of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, Crosby-street, near Bleecker, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. Maj. MENZO DIEFFENDORF, Brigade Judge-Advocate, will attend.

A notice of the reception given by Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the evening of the 19th inst., accidentally found its way to our waste-basket, so was omitted. The affair was a very pleasant one, and the night passed agreeably. The rooms were handsomely decorated in military style, with flags, banners, tents and trophies. Each lady visitor was presented with a bouquet. Lieut. CARMICHAEL superintended the decorations, while Sergts. KUNBEL and RENNIE, of the Reception and Floor Committees, provided for the comfort and pleasure of their friends. Capt. COX may well be proud of so good a company. By the way, Company B seems to be always a leading company in nearly every regiment. The officers and ex-officers of the Thirty-seventh were present in large numbers. Prof. HOLDING's new band is a decided acquisition, and supplies a want long felt by the gallant Thirty-seventh.

The Monticello *Republican* of the 26th says: "We understand that Col. GRANT has tendered his resignation as commandant of the Ninety-second National Guard. He made a spicy address on Thursday of last week before the men were dismissed, in which he stated some home truths for home consumption. There is some talk that the regiment will be disbanded."

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

BURGLARY.

During Friday night the grocery-store of BERNARD COHEN, at No. 41 Baxter-street, was broken into by burglars, who first smashed the glass in the front window and then crawled through the aperture. The proprietor of the store and his wife were asleep in a back room, and their servant girl was sleeping on a lounge, by the door leading from the grocery into the bedroom. The thieves passed the domestic without alarming her, and coolly abstracted COHEN's pantaloons from beneath his pillow, then took from the pocket a wallet containing $40 in U. S. Treasury notes and some small change. After abstracting the notes they replaced the pocket-book and then tucked the garment beneath the sleeping man's head. On regaining the store, the dexterous burglars packed up about $10 worth of Yankee notions, an overcoat, a box of tobacco and another of raisins, and then decamped. After daylight, Mr. COHEN awoke and discovered the traces of the thieves. Yesterday forenoon, Roundsman MCDOWELL, of the Sixth Precinct, found JOHN HUNT endeavoring to dispose of a box of raisins, and he arrested the fellow on suspicion. COHEN fully identified the raisins as his property, and the roundsman recovered the greater portion of the stolen articles at a rum-shop, No. 40 Baxter-street. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court, he was held for trial in default of bail. HUNT is 23 years of age. His confederate was not arrested.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A SHAWL.

MARGARET SHEFFLIN, a young Englishwoman, was yesterday arrested charged with stealing a shawl, valued at $8, from the house of a friend named ANN FEENY, who resides at No. 144 Lewis-street. The pawn-ticket representing the stolen property was found in her possession. She was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

DULL BUSINESS.

There were no felonies tried at this Court yesterday. There was the usual number of cases of drunken and disorderly persons disposed of, but, beyond these, nothing of interest transpired.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT

DANIEL KELLY, a liquor dealer at No. 746 Second-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of MICHAEL KEELY, who, as he alleges, came into his store yesterday morning and applied to him most opprobrious terms. At the same time the prisoner drew a revolver, from which he discharged three shots, one of them passing through complainant's pantaloons, but without inflicting any personal injury. KEELY was committed for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

An Interesting Trial for Malicious Prosecution—The Jury Fail to Agree—The History of a Diamond Ring in Brooklyn.

CITY COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Reynolds and a Jury.

Jones vs. *Arthur*.—This was an interesting suit for malicious prosecution, which has occupied the Court for the last two days. The wife of Mr. Henry Arthur, the defendant, in the month of September last, in walking through some of the streets of Brooklyn, lost a diamond ring of considerable value. It was picked up by a working man and sold to the plaintiff, who was a jeweler in Atlantic-street, for the sum of $10. Mr. Arthur advertised in the Brooklyn papers, offering a reward of $25 for the recovery of the ring. The man who found it, seeing the advertisement, informed Mr. Arthur of having found such a ring, and also as to having sold it to the plaintiff for $10. Defendant called upon plaintiff with a police officer and asked him in relation to the purchase of the ring. He admitted the purchase, but stated that he had sold it for $15. On being informed of its value, &c., he promised to procure the return of the ring to Mr. Arthur. Mr. Arthur and the police officer called next day. Jones then said the ring he bought was not the one Arthur lost, and that if he chose he could bring an action for its recovery, but that that would do him no good, as there were $50,000 worth of judgments against him not worth two cents on the dollar. Upon this, Mr. Arthur proceeded before Justice Buckley and stated to him the facts, upon which the Justice issued a warrant for the arrest of Jones for larceny. He was arrested and confined for twenty-four hours, and subsequently Arthur withdrew his charge and the complaint was dismissed.

Jones then commenced this action, laying his damages at $5,000. The case was very ably tried on both sides, and attracted considerable attention in consequence of the social standing of the parties, and the ability of the counsel engaged. Ex-Judge Birdseye and Mr. Crosby appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Edwin James & Dunphy for the defendant. The jury, after four hours' deliberation, failed to agree, and upon being called into Court, stated there was not the least likelihood of an agreement, as they stood seven for plaintiff and five for a verdict for defendant. The cause will be tried again at the next term of the Court.

Disorderly Men and Women—A Hasheesh Eater.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

There were fifty-six cases called on trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Of these, twenty-two were for assault and battery, twenty-three for petty larceny, one for indecent exposure, one for violation of the health laws, one for pocket-book dropping, and eight cases for sentence where the trial had been previously had.

TRAPPED BY HIS EMPLOYER.

Benjamin J. Hulker, a young man, who had been employed for a few days as a clerk in the grocery-store of Mr. Frederick Frank, corner of Second-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street, was charged with having abstracted $5 23 from the till of Mr. Frank. Although but recently entered upon his duties, Hulker was suspected of peculating proclivities, and was eventually caught in the act by his employer, who had marked some pieces of money for the young man's special temptation. When arrested he confessed his fault and asked forgiveness, but this being denied, when he was placed in the criminal's dock he asserted most positively his innocence. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

TRICKS UPON STRANGERS.

Samuel Sims, a fresh importation from Britannia's Isle, complained that he had been swindled out of $25 by James English, who practiced upon him the rather stale trick of pocket-book dropping. Sims was sauntering in the vicinity of Washington Market, when he felt a tap upon his heel, and glancing about he saw English in the act of picking up a well-filled pocket-book at his feet. English departed hastily with his prize, and at a short distance halted and began to count its contents. A confederate then came up to Sims and said: "That man's got your pocket-book; why don't you get it?" Cupidity seized possession of Sims, and he forthwith went to English and claimed the pocket-book and contents as his property. English appeared loth to give it up, but finally proposed to relinquish it on the receipt of $25. This amount Sims paid, and received what he believed to be a wallet full of bank notes and gold. Hastening to a retired spot, he began to inspect his windfall, when he discovered that the notes were drafts on the "Bank of Hymen, payable to the order of Cupid," and the gold pieces were brass buttons only. The cupidity which weighed in his bosom, and had caused him to tell an atrocious "whopper," with criminal intent, gave place to virtuous indignation, and he forthwith summoned an officer and caused the arrest of Mr. English, whom he had attempted to overreach. The "dropper" was speedily taken into custody; but as it was equally imperative upon the officer to make sure of his witness to convict his prisoner, he also took Sims before the magistrate. That dignitary committed English to prison to await trial, and confined Sims in the House of Detention to secure his attendance as a witness at Court. The victimized Cockney was so thoroughly disgusted with this "blasted country, you know," that when called to the witness-stand yesterday, he informed the Court that he had already invested his last "farthing" for a return ticket to Liverpool, and the ship was to sail at noon. Upon this statement, English was fined $50 and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Young Sims hastened out of Court and aboard ship, asserting that he "didn't think much of America; for he had been here only six days, and five of these he had passed in prison." He will doubtless prepare a volume on his return home regarding his "tour in the United States."

A FAMILY QUARREL.

James Curley was arraigned for an assault committed upon Officer William B. Carpenter. It appears that the occupants of the tenement-house, No. 53 Greenwich-street, got into a general sort of a row a few evenings since, and Officer Carpenter went in to quiet the disorder. He ordered the quarrelling crowd to go to their respective rooms, with which all complied except Curly and his wife. Mrs. Curly declined to go, and assailed the officer with all manner of abuse, and finally threw a potato, which struck a sergeant, who had come up to investigate matters, in the eye. Officer Carpenter then undertook to arrest the obstreperous woman, when her husband procured the stock of a gun and struck him over the head. Curly was found guilty of the assault and remanded for sentence.

A HASHEESH EATER.

Mr. Charles Weston was arraigned for an indecent exposure of his person. The complainant in the case was Miss Isabella Calkins, who testified that the prisoner walked up and down in front of the store window where she was at work, with his clothes very much disarranged, and his person indecently exposed. The prisoner said that he was unable to state whether he was guilty or not. He said that he had lately been in the habit of taking opium, laudnum, hasheesh and other narcotics for the purpose of deadening the pain resulting from neuralgia, and that on the occasion referred to he was so much overcome by these drugs as to be unconscious of what he was doing. Witnesses testified to seeing him walking as alleged, but could not swear to his having committed the offence. The prisoner produced from his pocket two bottles containing laudanum to substantiate his statement. The magistrate directed the officer of the Court to retain the dangerous liquid, whereupon the prisoner begged them "for God's sake to return the bottles to him, but the officer declined. Weston was found guilty of the offence and remanded for sentence.

ASSAULT ON A LADY.

Mr. Thomas Ryan was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months for an assault committed upon Miss Agnes McClermont. The young lady was quietly going to her work about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the prisoner accosted her, saying "Good morning, my darling." Miss McClermont requested him to go away from her, but he again addressed her in an insulting manner. She then told him that he had mistaken her character, and that she did not wish to be molested by him. Thereupon the prisoner slapped her in the face with considerable force. Miss McClermont caused the arrest of her assailant, and he was punished as above set forth.

A "REVOLVER."

A vagabond who appears before the Court periodically, and who contradicted himself several times in reference to his name, but who finally decided that Michael Duffy was a respectable title to be known by, was arraigned on complaint of his wife Catharine, who charged him with assault and battery. She said that her husband spent most of his time on the Island, and had only come down two days before. He was in the habit of beating her, and recently had sold all her furniture. She wanted to get rid of him entirely, but as the Court is not authorized to grant permanent divorces, Catharine had to be content with a separation from her liege lord for four months, he having been sentenced to the Penitentiary for that length of time.

A PRINTER IN PRISON.

Charles Miller, a printer, employed upon the New-York *Tribune*, was charged with having committed an assault upon John Robinson, a proof-reader engaged upon the same paper. The testimony of witnesses shows that on Wednesday last some words had passed between the two men in the office. Subsequently Robinson was standing on the sidewalk in Spruce-street, when Miller came down stairs in his shirt-sleeves, and without any notice whatever struck Robinson a blow in the face, then seized him by the throat and threw him upon the sidewalk. A crowd gathered immediately, and the assailant was taken away. The evidence showed no provocation whatever on the part of the complainant, and the assault to have been as brutal as it was cowardly. The prisoner was found guilty, and locked up until Tuesday next for sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George Stykes, petty larceny, sentence suspended; Ann Brown, petty larceny, Penitentiary 2 months; Thomas Ryan, assault and battery, Penitentiary 2 months; Joseph Courtney, petty larceny, $20; Eliza Young, petty larceny, Penitentiary 3 months; Sarah Smith, assault and battery, $20; Charles Merritt, assault and battery, remanded; Eliza Meyers, disorderly house, $50 (paid by husband;) Mary Waddike, petty larceny, City Prison 10 days; John McBride and Robert Kelly, petty larceny, House of Refuge; Wm. Smith, assault and battery, $5; W. H. Arnot, assault and battery, $25; John Alber Davis, petty larceny, House of Refuge; Edward Paviellie, petty larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

Criminal Record.

The total number of cases disposed of in the Court of General Sessions during the October term, was 78, being 51 less than in the previous term. The number of cases tried by jury was 19, of which 10 resulted in acquittal. The prosecuting Attorney was Hon. Robert C. Hutchings. During the November term a number of murder cases will be tried, among them that of Jerry O'Brien, charged with the murder of Kate Smith.

The following is the record of the last term:

Stephen Geogheogan, assault and battery, fined $50.

Francis Fellissier and Joseph Wall, attempt at burglary third degree, State Prison 2 years and 6 months each.

John Williams, attempt at burglary third degree, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

John Wilson, attempt at petit larceny from person, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Ferdinand Bush, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary 1 year.

Henry St. John, attempt at burglary third degree, Penitentiary 3 months.

George Anderson, attempt at burglary third degree, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

John Murphy, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Charles Hedgeman, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Moses Wassman, petit larceny, suspended.

James Goodwin, grand larceny, suspended till next term.

Henry Smith, assault and battery, Penitentiary 1 year.

James Wilson, assault and battery, Penitentiary 2 months.

Henry Soller, grand larceny, State Prison 4 years.

John Gilmore, petit larceny, City Prison 14 days.

John Noonan, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

Mary McGloin, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

Mary King, petit larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

Joseph Howard, grand larceny, State Prison 2 years.

Kail Ackerman, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Charles Walker, attempt at burglary, third degree, Penitentiary 1 year.

John E. Gould, attempt at burglary, third degree, Penitentiary 1 year.

John Polhamus, attempt at burglary, third degree, Penitentiary 1 year.

John Riely, attempt at petit larceny from person, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Henry Stehman, disorderly house, suspended.

Francis Petro, grand larceny, State Prison 5 years.

Henry Carrea, grand larceny, State Prison 5 years.

Wm. Burke, grand larceny, State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

Thomas Williams, burglary, third degree, State Prison 3 years.

John Collins, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

John Costello, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Samuel W. Tilden, grand larceny, State Prison 3 years and 6 months.

Catharine Woolsey, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

Catharine Dolan, petit larceny, City Prison thirty days.

Thomas Dugan, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Paul Stisendal, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary 1 year.

Adelaide Smith, (Kleinsmith) grand larceny, State Prison 4 years.

Charles Wilson, grand larceny, State Prison 5 years.

Charles Brown and John Williamson, attempt at burglary, third degree, suspended.

Mary Mai, petit larceny, Penitentiary 3 months.

John Franke, assault and battery, and attempt to kill, not guilty.

George Kenice, burglary third degree, State Prison 5 years.

Frank Anderson, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 1 year.

George Price, grand larceny, not guilty.

Catharine O'Rourke, petit larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

James H. Larkin, attempted grand larceny, suspended.

Samuel Conklin, grand larceny, State Prison 5 years.

James O'Brien, attempted burglary third degree, suspended next Term.

Bernard McGee, grand larceny, not guilty.

Levi Abraham, grand larceny, not guilty.

Henry Poesy, assault with dangerous weapon, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Patrick McGovern, attempted grand larceny, State Prison 1 year.

Patrick Handley, attempted burglary third degree, Penitentiary 3 months.

Baptiste Coquard, grand larceny, not guilty.

Edward Lorenzo, burglary third degree, State Prison 3 years.

Wm. Grace, burglary third degree, Penitentiary 2 years.

Alfred Jones, attempted grand larceny, State Prison 1 year.

James Homer, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 1 year and 6 months.

John J. Smith, rape, not guilty.

George Gachslatter, attempt at grand larceny, State Prison 1 year.

George Smith, petit larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

John McEntee, attempt at burglary in the third degree, Penitentiary 6 months.

Wm. Marshall, attempt at grand larceny, Penitentiary 1 year.

Joseph A. Clinton, grand larceny, State Prison 4 years and 6 months.

Louis Isaacs, attempted burglary in the third degree, suspended.

John Dixon and Wm. Rugge, robbery in the first degree, State Prison 5 years each.

Edward Bennett, attempt at grand larceny, suspended.

Eliza Busteed, petit larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

Julia Brown, grand larceny, not guilty.

William Connor, grand larceny, not guilty.

John Reynolds, grand larceny, not guilty.

Henry Ashton, attempted grand larceny, State Prison 2 years and 6 months.

Wm. Hughes, petit larceny, Penitentiary 6 months.

John Burns, assault and battery, sentence suspended.

James Wright, grand larceny, not guilty.

SUMMARY.

State Prison, 5 years, 7; 4 years and 6 months, 2; 4 years, 2; 3 years and 6 months, 1; 3 years, 2; 2 years and 6 months, 15; 2 years, 1; 1 year, 4—total, 34. Penitentiary, 2 years, 1; 1 year, 7; 6 months, 6; 3 months, 3; 2 months, 1—total 18. City Prison for 30 days, 1; 14 days, 1—total 2. Suspended, 13; acquitted, 10; fined $50, 1. Total, 78.

Civil Court Business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Justice Sutherland.

INQUESTS.

Henry Hays *vs.* E. B. Colt; judgment for plaintiff for $624. Livingston B. Von Kleek et al. *vs.* Cæsar del Banco et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $85 40. Henry Leggermann et al. vs. Wm. Ruger et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $2,532 52. Henry S. Leman, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Catharine M. Rickms; judgment for $134 78. Chas. Solomon et al. *vs.* Hans J. Hausen et al.; judgment for plaintiff for $1,134 93. Thomas George Walker *vs.* Hezehiah Kelly; judgment for plaintiff for $1,443 37. The Same *vs.* The Same; judgment for plaintiff for $1,443 12. Samuel Raynor et al. *vs.* The Financial and Commercial Exchange Association; judgment for plaintiff for $369 07. Henry Spohnge et al. *vs.* Chas. Glass; judgment for plaintiff for $537 54. Chas. B. Wood et al. *vs.* Olive M. Devoe; judgment for plaintiff for $396 22. Harvey B. Denison *vs.* Chas. W. McNish, (tried by the Court without a Jury;) judgment for plaintiff for $275 27.

Business in the Surrogate's Court—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Platt Brush, John B. Scoles Caroline L. Stokes, Paul Alden, Patrick McMahon, Winfield Scott, Walter Underhill, John Rumsey, P. E. McNean, C. L. Stokes by her will bequeaths $500 to the American Bible Society, $500 to the Synod of the Dutch Church, $500 to the Board of Foreign Missions of same Church; John B. Scoles by his will, after making specific bequests, gives the residue of his property in equal proportions to: 1. The Orphan's Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church; 2. The Association for the relief of aged and indigent females; 3. Female Guardian Society for the Friendless; 4. Five Points House of Industry; 5. Asylum for Friendless Boys; 6. Society for the relief of poor widows with small children; 7. Ladies Home Mission of the Methodist Church.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Emma J. Doughty, Julius Lusteg, Eliza Pinkney, Wm. A J. Rossnagel, Carl Reichert, Jos. Lowden, Dan'l Brossman, James Cropper, Charles Rammelsburg, Metta Boland, Wm. Davis, Edward Meyer, Wm. H. Crawford, Mary Dempsey, Lydia F. Fleet, Anna Hurtz, Henry McGowan, John Van Buren, Barent J. Van Wagenen, Carl Weiller, Conrad Karges, John Thompson, Karl Kerb, Mary Handabow, Sarah Hays, Mary Grant, James Ebner and Patrick Murphy.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to Helena Muller, guardian of Louis Muller; Helena Muller, guardian of Charlotte Muller; Helena Muller, guardian of Helena Muller; Martin Pygwiski, guardian of Joseph Kolezywiski; James Beylan, guardian of Catharine Early; Albion P. Strout, guardian of Edwin Strout; John Bush, guardian of Wm. M. Murphy; Wm. Mills, guardian of James M. Ryan; Wm. Mills, guardian of Wm. J. Ryan; Patrick McHugh, guardian of Francis Grant; Patrick McHugh, guardian of Thomas, Ellen and James Grant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 27.

By Judge Barnard.

Elizabeth Schlafer et al. *vs.* Christopher Weldberger et al.; motion denied. Beverly W. McKeever *vs.* Isaac C. Noe; motion denied. James Reamer *vs.* Rachel A. Livingston; motion denied.

By Justice Clerke.

Edward Morgan et al. *vs.* Hickson W. Field et al.; order settled. James L. Baldwin et al. *vs.* A. L. Sutherland; motion to correct stenographer's minutes denied without costs; case settled; all the proposed amendments allowed.

[Advertisement.]

"Of approved usefulness; all that they profess to be."—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND HIS OTHER TOILET PREPARATIONS.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship Wm. Penn, for London*—G. L. Henderson and child, Mrs. Capt. Lyons, Mrs. A. M. Rogers, Miss Josephine Rogers, Miss Florence Nightingale, James Gilcher, Frank T. Lawrence, Capt. Geo. Malyart, Eben Smith, Miss Oaty Harley, James F. Brown and wife, Sabine Crump, H. J. Thompson, T. S. Sims, Samuel Wilson, Henry Hims, George Hart, Jas. Marsh, Wm. Clemens and wife, G. Cummings and wife, A. Cormann, Mark Rosenberg, Chas. Wilson, Wm. Norris, Daniel Stupps, Cornelia Brown, Jas. Burns, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship Arago, for Havre*—Mrs. H. J. Raymond, child and nurse, Mrs. John A. Dix and maid, Miss Dix, Mrs. Drayton, Miss Drayton and maid, Master Drayton, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of Legation, and servant. Gen. W. L. Duff, United States Consul to Glasgow, Mrs. Duff, Misses Sarah and Mary Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Olyphant, child and nurse, Mrs. Prendergrast and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brinton, Miss Mary Brinton, Masters F. and B. S. Brinton, Mrs J. Vandervoort, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Turner, Miss F. Turner, two children and maid; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jay, Miss O. Jay, Mr. Zborowski and two sons, Miss Zborowski and maid, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Robbins, child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Thayer, Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Weyth, child and nurse, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Smith, Miss C. Smith, Masters L. and O. Smith; Dr. and Mrs. U. H. Belt, Miss Belt and maid; Mrs. W. H. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Brooklyn; Mr. C. Robinson, Mr. S. H. Robinson, Miss E. Robinson, Mrs F. S. Backus, Woonsocket, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. George Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Colvill, Mrs. Perry and daughter, Mrs. M. Livingston and maid, Mr. Lewis Cass, Miss Knower, Miss Jenny H. Hatch, Miss C. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. U. D. French, Mrs. B. French, Boston; Mrs. F. Longchamps and daughter; Gordon Grant, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Hodges, Misses Lydia and Marie Hodges, H. C. Parmly, L. Morris, R. Beardsley, W. W. Griffith, Mrs. W. H. Howland, Miss S. C. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Davis, Miss E. S. Davis, C. A. Deeilver, Philadelphia; Dr. John J. Black, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Runkle, Mrs. and Miss Cary, Mr. and Mrs. C. Auradon and child, Mr. and Miss Lizeres, F. R. Jones, M. Willett, G. W. Prime, P. V. Rogers, Chas. Butler, W. H. Wing, Mrs. Clabtaes, Miss A. Zobel, Mrs. B. K. Hewitt, Mrs. Lilie Stone, Mrs. and Miss and Master Boeringer, J. W. Bolle, Mr. Bouthen, P. Pouvrean, Felix Peters, N. Anodom, Mrs. E. Reed, and no second cabin.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. F. M. Clark and child, Miss M. Phillips, England; Mary Daty, Philadelphia; Mrs. Rannie and 2 children, P. Dow and wife, George Burgess, Mr. Van Cleef, wife and child, New-York; Rev. Henry Allen, Philadelphia; John Hester, Rev. N. Armstrong, England; C. S. Ellis, Dr. George Gamble, Dr. Johnston, Mr. Love, Mr. Taylor, S. Ferro, M. W. Perkins, S. N. Gimbrecce, of New-York; Mrs. A. Hudson and two children, England; D. McGahan, wife and child, Mr. Thompson, Edward Cavendy, New-York; Alfred Harrold, Hamilton, C. W.; Arthur Hodgson, John Davy, George Borall, England; Mrs. Viling and two children, Baltimore; Rev. J. S. James, Pottsville, Penn.; L. F. Arnold, wife, two children and servant, San Francisco; John Sutherland, Canada West; John Todd, William Esler.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship Iowa, for Glasgow.*—Rev. Samuel Martin and lady, William Linn, Mrs. McAndrew, Saml. McCray, Miss Flora Ralston, J. M. Jackson, W. J. Gibson, R. H. Parker, Miss Christian, J. Maccracken, Miss Elizabeth Swann, Miss Mary Morton, Mrs. Gilmore, Miss Linas Dixon, Miss Sarah Henderson, Robert McGregor, Mrs. Jane Laurins, John McAnswan, Mrs. McAnswan and child, John Crichton, Mrs. John Williamson, Master J. Williamson, Miss Isabella and Miss Annie Williamson, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 27.—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Chas. Carroll and infant, Boston; Mrs. Meyer, child, infant and nurse, Boston; Rev. James Marshall, New-York; Mrs. James Marshall, New York; Robert Hanlon, New York; E. Workman, Buffalo; F. W. Teatley, Tennessee; Mrs. Teatley, Tennessee; G. Ainsworth, Saratoga, and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Havana for New-Orleans—Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont; Rev. John H. Hopkins, Jr., Editor *Church Journal*; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wright, Mrs. Powell, W. H. Hunt and lady, 5 children and 2 servants, Henry S. Russell, D. D Byerly, H. P. Lynch, C. Nack, Norman Adler, wife and 5 children, Miss Anna Wolt, Simon J. Asch, Mrs. Minna Silver and child, George Baker, H. T. Coute, Mrs. Calton, Edwin J. Callam, J. S. Hughes, Francis Childs, Miss Mary Norton, Thomas Van Brunt, John P. Grant, Samuel Oliver, Miss C. K. Jones, and others in the steerage.

Per steamship Saragossa for Charleston—G. Goldthwaith, A. Goldthwaith, Mrs. Boardman, Miss Boardman, T. H. Marshall, Mrs. J. P. Marshall and two children, Miss J. Ansell, Carlos Manre, Miss Kate Maule, Mrs. Gibbes and servant, Miss Jennie Grun, A. H. Esdra, G. T. Hall, W. P. Carpenter, J. Jones, Miss Wakeman, T. Solomon, A. Elliott, L. Goldenberg, T. P. Allen, H. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Warner, D. Weighton, S. W. Hunter, Miss Stratton, Miss Morgan, and 43 in steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—J. H. Putnam and wife, M. E. Goddard, C. A. Bialby, C. Herchi, Mr. McClesky, W. J. Donnelly, J. Tatro, E. P. Gains Sanches, Mrs. C. P. King and child, Miss J. Stalker, E. Brown, F. J. Williams, J. P. Bouse, wife and two children, J. B. Bown and wife, F. M. Stone, S. Hynn, W. H. Elliott, S. M. Basten, J. Kennedy, S. H. Hubbard, W. J. Stephens, C. H. Stephens, G. Wiardo, D. W. Reeves, Mrs. S. G. Wallace, S. Movel, wife and child, Chas. Selmer and wife, Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, Master G. Hutchinson, J. Richards and wife, Mrs. M. Doggett, Mrs. C. Freeland and child, D. J. Curtiss, J. E. Reilly, H. Hadley, Delia Butter, A. T. Campbell, J. Kennan, F. Grimm, Jacob Frank, W. L. Small, Mrs. H. Gunner and child, nurse of Mr. Bouse, Miss Demnas, Mrs. Mary Brown and mother, Miss E. A. Thayer, Miss Duff, J. M. Mullen, O. Hoorard, Mrs. Sperry and daughter, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. W. H. Elliott, Mrs. T. L. Gue, J. R. Norton, J. S. Robinson, A. Weely, J. H. Cook, S. L. Strong, F. E. Gude, W. B. Strong, K. O'Toole, A. Crassive, H. Speivy, R. Watkinson, S. G. Huntington, M. Ruggles, J. G. Gilmer, J. Conklin, S. Burch, G. Lewinson. Total, 82.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Merrimack, from New-Orleans—W. Hardenbrook, H. P. W. Sehert and wife, J. Mather, H. G. Morgan, F. M. Stevens, wife, 3 children and servant, Capt. S. F. Kiilman and wife, Jno. Heyman, M. A. Warren and wife, S. W. Powell, P. Grimes, John Horton, Robt. Mood, P. Grimes, and 6 in the steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—J. W. Bogart, Judge Lyons and servant, T. Stace, Miss B. Bracken, J. Waterman, A. A. Gilchrist, H. S. Loomis, R. H. Clark, James Adamson.

In brig Leonard Berry, from Bermuda—Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Kirkham, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Roach.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—H. J. Atwood, N. Bonners, C. F. Allen, R. Robinson, A. Frazer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 26 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon rises... 9 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 01 | Gov. Island.11 50 | Hell Gate.... 1 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Key West, Hatnorn, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Co.; Ottawa, (Br.) Leckie, London, Thos. Dunham; City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Wm. Penn, (Br.), Billinge, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Fung Shuey, Wadsworth, New-Orleans; Port Royal, Howland, Savannah, Smith & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Valley City, Tomkins, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, J. Hand; Hatteras, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Fah-Kee, Sturling, St. Jago, via Neuvitas, Waydell & Co.; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Chapman, Cow Bay, Snow & Burgess; Prometheus, Beckett, Wilmington, C. Goodspeed; Havana, New-Orleans, C. K. Garrison.

Steamers G. H. Stout, Lord, Alexandria, Jas. Hand; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Mary Sanford, Rudolph, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Missouri, Edwards, Charleston, W. & A. Nelson; Eugenie, (Hamb.,) Chambly, Antwerp, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Rapid, (Br.,) Shortell, Elmena via Boston, J. F. Brooks; Acme, (Br.,) Kinnie, Hamburg, G. H. Millington; Queensland, (Br.,) Evans, London, put in in distress; Catalpa, Cole, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; F. Tupper, (Br.,) Wheaton, Liverpool, N. S., G. Wheelwright & Co.; L. A. Nickels, Nickels, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Fingel, (Br.,) Hicks, Penarth Roads, J. C. McArthur; Sandy Hook, Burston, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; M. B. Almon, (Br.,) Brown, Cow Bay, Godwin & Co.

Brig Mystery, (Br.,) Goldsworthy, St. Johns, N. F., G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Ricardo Barros, Furman, Point-au-Petre, Gaud., S. R. Regney; Annie Bell, Prindle, New-Haven, Hotchkiss Bros.; Modesty, Weaver, St. Augustine, Fla.; Montana, Parker, Richmond, Va., Laraway & Plymer; Thomas J. Owens, Bilbeck, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; E. M. Baxter, Perine, Baltimore, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Etta, Russell, Indianola, C. H. Mallory & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterberry, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; J. Tompkins, Kelly, Providence, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Spy, Perkins, Jacksonville, Moss & Ward; Zampa, Johnson, Jacksonville, J. A. Simpson & Co.; M. W. Griffith, Griffith, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; Avail, Dibble, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Orion, Dunn, Liverpool, W. MacDonald; Mary, (Br.,) Bissette, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; H. P. Russell, Nickerson, Galveston, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Dundee, (Br.,) Jensen, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

Sloop Deep River, Burger, East Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaker, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Off Hatteras, spoke brig Florence, hence for Galveston. The Nightingale brings 9 of the crew of the Norw. ship Lord Elgin, from Pensacola, bound to Greenwich, Scotland, abandoned at sea off Little Bahama.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Oct. 20, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 24th inst., Henry Wilson was washed overboard from the bowsprit and lost.

Steamship Huntsville, Ryder, New-Orleans Oct. 20, 8 A. M., and the Bar 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced strong head winds up to Cape Hatteras.

Steamship Merrimack, Van Sice, New-Orleans Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. Garrison.

Ship Southampton, Whitney, London 31 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son. Had light easterly winds to the Banks, thence light westerly winds. 35 miles S. of Nantucket, passed a quantity of deals, of which many were charred, apparently from a ship on fire.

Bark Minmanueth, (of Scilly,) Christoper, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Seneca, (of Baltimore,) Bonner, St. Jago, Cuba, 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., with mdse. to McColl & Frith.

Brig Leonard Berry, Steele, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with hides to J. N. Harvey.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Whitter, Marabaibo 25 ds., with coffee to Peniston & Co. Had heavy N. E. winds the last 13 ds. Left no vessels.

Brig Elizabeth, Ames, St. Jago, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. C. Brookman.

Schr. Hermine, (Hanov.,) Temmen, Vera Cruz 55 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Oct. 5, lat. 38 05, lon. 79 51, spoke bark Avola, of Boston, from —— for New-York, with loss of foremast and maintopmast.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet 15 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Marjory, (of Arbroath,) McKenzie, Malaga 38 ds., passed Gibraltar Sept. 22, with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Savage, (of Pinzance,) Morrish, Rio Grande 61 ds., with hides, &c., to McCully & Marsh.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Adelia Kelly, Small, Gloucester.

Schr. Bay State, ——, Rockland.

Schr. Jessie Carll, (new,) ——, Northport.

Schr. Tilt, Prescott, Eastport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. E. Willetts, Bayles, New-Bedford.

BELOW—One bark and one brig.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Iowa, City of Washington, Fah-Kee, Denmark, Wm. Penn, Key West, Fung Shuey, Gen. Meade, Havana, San Salvador, Saragossa, Empire, Prometheus, Niagara, Hatteras.

From Quarantine, U. S. steamer Memphis and monitor Onondaga.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 27—Arr. ship Daniel Draper, from Calcutta; bark Palao, from Leghorn; brig Cyclone, from Bonaire; schooners Carrie M. Rich, from Port-au-Prince; Albert Thomas, from Mobile; E. G. Irwin, from Charleston.

Miscellaneous.

Brig Premier, Crowell, from Philadelphia for Ponce, P. R., put into Hamilton, Bermuda, 12th inst., with loss of deck-load, water-casks, boat, foretopmast, head of foremast and jibboom, and leaking badly, having encountered the hurricane of the 3d and 4th inst.

Brig Louisa, Doe, from Turks Island, with a cargo of salt for New-York, put into Hamilton, Bermuda, 13th inst. The Captain reports that he left Turks Island Sept. 27, and when in lat. 35, lon. 72, Oct. 4, experienced a severe gale, during which lost foretopmast, some sails, &c.

Danish brig Pollux, Lehusen, 12 days from New-York, bound to Pernambuco, with an assorted cargo, arrived off the south side of Bermuda on the 9th, and succeeded in getting into port on the 10th inst. The Captain reports having encountered the gale of the 4th inst., in lat. 36 50, lon. 60 40, in which his vessel lost all her sails, and was thrown on her beam ends, when he was obliged to cut away the foremast to save her.

Schr. R. N. Brown, Dupress, from Mobile for Havana, was fallen in with on the 12th inst., lat., &c., not given, water-logged and mainmast overboard. She had been deserted by the Captain and crew, they fearing she would fall in pieces, as the deck was broken up. They were picked up and landed at Galveston. The R. N. B. registered 133 tons.

Schr. C. Loeser, from Wilmington, N. C., at Philadelphia 26th inst., lost part of deck-load of lumber during heavy weather on the passage.

Ship Archer, at Boston, from New-York for San Francisco, encountered a heavy N. E. gale on the 15th to 17th, in which every seam was started. 23d, the leak had increased so much that Capt. Cressy concluded to return. Cargo supposed slightly damaged.

Schr. Swan, (of Baltimore,) which was damaged in the hurricane of Sept. 30, at Fortune Island, was insured at Baltimore for $5,000.

Spoken, &c.

Prospero—bark, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, Oct. 19.

Piccadilly—brig, hence for Pernambuco, Sept. 24, lat. 1 29 S., lon. 34 40 W.

"REMOVAL."

CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
(UNTIL JANUARY 1,)
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

GRAND PLEASURE TOUR TO THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14. A few choice staterooms can be secured by applying early to DUNCAN, NAVARO & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 611, Oct. 27, 1866.
56, 31, 75, 19, 48, 67, 17, 15, 64, 76, 28, 66, 63.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 612, Oct. 27, 1866.
5, 25, 6, 72, 75, 49, 15, 3, 23, 76, 64, 56, 66.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 511, Oct. 27, 1866.
68, 14, 10, 74, 78, 36, 45, 56, 64, 39, 75, 28, 34.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 512, Oct. 27, 1866.
58, 44, 16, 17, 22, 11, 57, 67, 60, 30, 46, 18, 59.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also LOW-PRICED LACES and EMBROIDERIES
in great variety of new designs.
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also Low-priced DRESS SILKS, just received.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS,
GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS, &C.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—UNDER-CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, SUITS for CHILDREN, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SACQUES,
CIRCULARS, BASQUINES, CLOAKINGS, &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.
Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL CLINICAL LECTURES.
STATE HOSPITAL.

Dr. CARNOCHAN, Surgeon-in-Chief, will commence the course of Surgical Clinical Lectures, at the State Emigrants' Hospital, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 2½ o'clock P. M. For further information apply to the Superintendent, at the Hospital, foot of 116th-st., Ward's Island, or at Dr. Carnochan's residence, 14 East 16th-st.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Members are requested to take their badges to Tiffany & Co., and have their names engraved thereon, (free of charge,) otherwise they will not be recognized.
AUGUST BELMONT, President.
JOHN R. IRVING, Secretary.